Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, February 25, 1818.

Volume 29.) (Number 1447.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. NORRIS & CO. will draw authorized Bills of Exchange, upon Houses in England, of the first consideration, whose Firms are hereby made public for the information, of and with a view to give confidence to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the present favourable Exchange for remitting their property Home to Europe.

Viz. upon.

Cropper Benson & Co. of Liverpool on account of Daniel Bell and Michael Turner.

Cropper Benson & Co. for their own account.

Cropper Benson & Co. for account of the Drawers.

Cropper Benson & Co. for account of Messrs. William Threlkeld & Co.

Staniforth and Blunt of London for their own account.

Upon ditto drawn by Capt. Tarbutt on account of the Ship Apollo.

Staniforth Blunt and. Co. of Hull on their own account.

John Schneider and Co. of London on their own account.

Ewart Rutson and Co. Liverpool, on account of John Schneider & Co.

Messrs. Norris and Co. will make liberal advances upon consignments made to their correspondents in London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull or Manchester, or will invest lodgements made with them in India, in British or foreign manufacturies, Staples. Bazar Goods &c. &c. to the best advantage.

Messrs. NORRIS & Co. will draw Bills in the following terms.

	s d
30 days sight, . .	2-3 per rupee.
60 days sight,	2-4
90 days sight,	2-5
6 months sight,	2-6
12 months sight,	2-7

FORBES STREET, 25th February, 1818.

જાહેર ખબર*

મીશરીશ નારીશન કમપનીને ઇ
ખતીઆર છેજે અંગરેજની વેલાઇ
તની પેઢીઓ ઉપર હુંનડી આપેય
લ તેમજ શોદાગરો ઉપર તેશોદા
ગરોનાં નામ નીચે છાપીને જાહે
ર કીયેલાં છે*વાશતે જે કોઇ હુંન
ડીલીઇને કશીવાતે જીવશાથે અ
મીર તા ૦ મીકર તા ૦ ખાશતી રા
ખેનકી* શોદાગરોનાં નાં
મ તા ૦ ઠકાણાંની વીગત*

કરાપર બેનશનની કમપની લીવ
રપુલનો રેહનાર ડાનીઅલબેલ અ
ને મીકેલ ટરનેરનાં ઇશાબમાં*

કરાપરબેનશનની કમપની પો
તાનાં ઇશાબમાં*

કરાપર બેનશનની કમપની
વાલા હુંનડી લખનારનાં ઇશા
બમાં* કરાપર બે
નશનની કમપની મીશારીશ ઉલી
આમ થરેલકેલડની કમપનીનાં
ઇશાબમાં* ઇશટાંની ૫૨થ
અને બલંટ લંડન નો રેહેનારો પો
તાનાં ઇશાબમાં* ઇશટાંની
૫૨થ અને બલંટ લંડન નો રેહના
રો લખનારો કપતાન ટારબટ
વાંહાણ આપોલાનાં ઇશાબમાં*

ઇશટાંની ૫૨થ બલંટની કમ
પની હલનો રેહનારો પોતાનાં ઇ
શાબમાં* જોનશનેડરની કમ
પની લંડનનો રેહનારો પોતાનાં
ઇશાબમાં* ઇવરટ રટશનની
કમપની લેવર પુલનો રેહનારો
જોનશનેડરની કમપનીનાં ઇશા
બમાં* અગર કોઇ શોદાગ
ર ઉપર છાપેલા શોદાગરો ઉપર
લંડન તા ૦ લીવર પુલ તા ૦ બરે શ
ટલ તા ૦ હલ તા ૦ મોનચેશટર મ
ધે વેચવાને વાશતે માલ પોતાનો
મોકલશે અને તેમાલને પેટે પો
તાની ખુશીથી થોડાંઘણાં નાણાં
અગાઉથી માંગશેતો શ્રી મુમબઇ
મધે મીશારીશ નારીશનની કમ
પની આપશે* અગર કોઇ
શખશને શ્રી અંગરેજની વેલાઇ
તથી અથવા બીજી કોઇબી જ
ગાયી માલ ખરીદ કરીનેમંગાવો
ઇહેતો મીશરીશ નારીશનની કમ
પની માંહાં રૂપીઆ અગાઉથી
આપે તેવારે મીશરીશ નારીશનની
કમપની ધણીઇક કેપ્તાનથી
માલ શારો મનમાંનતો મંગાવી
આપશે*

હુંનડી ઉપરલખીછે
તેની મુદતની વીગત*

૩૦ દારાની મુદતની હુંનડીઓ પરત
૨ શીલીંગને ૩ પેની લેખે મુમબ
ઇનો રૂા ૧

૬૦ દારાની મુદતની હુંનડીઓ પરત
૨ શીલીંગને ૪ પેની લેખે મુમબ
ઇનો રૂા ૧

૯૦ દારાની મુદતની હુંનડીઓ પરત
૨ શીલીંગને ૫ પેની લેખે મુમબ
ઇનો રૂા ૧

૬ મહીનાંની મુદતની હુંનડીઓ પ
રત ૨ શીલીંગને ૬ પેની લેખે મુ
મબઇનો રૂપીઓ ૧

૧૨ મહીનાંની મુદતની હુંનડીઓ
પરત ૨ શીલીંગને ૭ પેની લેખે મુ
મબઇનો રૂપીઓ ૧

મીશરીશ નારીશનની કમપનીની
આરીશ શ્રી મુમબઇ મધે કારબ
શ ઇશટીરીટમાંહાં છે*

તા ૨૫ મી ફેબરવારી શને
૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી*

॥ શ્રી ॥

જ્યાહીર ખબર હોણે॥

ઐસીજે મેસ્તર નારીસ व કંપની हे વિલાયેત યેથે चાંગલ્યા પેઢ્યાંવર યેણનિયારીव રુન હુંડ્યા લિહુન દેતીલ त्યાસ જે કોणી આપલા ऐવજ વિલાયતેસ પાઠવાવય ास चાંગલા વટાવ अહે हें समજૂન પાઠવિ तીલ त્યાંસ इતબાર यાવા व त्યાંસ ઠાउક व्હાવયાકરિતાં सદરહુ પેઢ્યાંચો નાવનિશી લિહિલી આહે॥

ક્રાપર બેનસન व કંપની ઠિકાણ લીવરપૂલ ડનેલબેલ व મિચેલ ટરનર યાચે હિશોબીં હુંડ્યા દેતીલ॥

ક્રાપર બેનસન व કંપની त्याचे स्ताताचे हिशोबीं ક્રાપર બેનસન व કંપની હુંડી લિહિणાचे હિશોબીં॥

ક્રાપર બેનસન व કંપની મેસ્તરસ ઉઇલમ थेકલેડ व કંપનીચે હિશોબીં॥

ષ્ટાનફોર્થ व બલંટ લંડણકર त्યાંચે સ્તાचे હિશોબીં॥

ષ્ટાનફોર્થ व બલંટ યાજવર હુંડ્યા કપિતાન તાર્બટ याને જ્યાહાજ આપોલચે હિશોબીં લિહિલ્યા આહેત॥

ષ્ટાનફોર્થ व બલંટ હલકર त्याचे સ્તાचे હિશોબીં॥

જ્યાન સ્લેડર व કંપની લાંડનકર त्याचे સ્ત તાचे હિશોબીં॥

ઇવર્ડ રટસન व કંપની લિવરપૂલકર યાજ વર જ્યાન સ્લેડર व કંપની याचे હિશોબીં॥

મેસ્તરસ નારીસ व કંપની याचे આડતે લંડ ન લિવરપૂલ બ્રિષ્ટલ અથવા હલ અગર મેન ચેષ્ટર યેથે આહેત त्યાજવર કોણી આપલા માલ વિકાયાસ વિલાયેત યેથે પાઠવીલ અથ વા હ્યાચપ્રમાણે જો કોણી આપલે નક્યાકરિ તાં મેસ્તર નારીસ કંપનીચે યેથે સ્તાચા માલ ગાવંઠી કીંવા વિલાયેતી व ઇતર જાગ્યાચા અ થવા બાજારી માલ ઠેવિતીલ त્યાસ પૈકા દેતી ल॥

હુંડી દાખવિલે દિવસાપાસૂન ૩૰ દિવસા चे મુદ્તીચે હુંડીસ વટાવ રૂપયા ૧ त्याचे સિલીંગ ૨ व પેની ૩ પ્રમાણે

કિતા દિવસ ૬૰ त्याचા વટાવ રૂપયા ૧ યાચે સિલીંગ ૨ व પેની ૪॥

કિતા ૯૰ કિતા રૂપયા ૧ त्याચે સિલીં ગ ૫ व પેની ૫ કિતા મુદ્ત મહિને ૬ કિ તા રૂપયા ૧ त्याચે સિલીંગ ૨ व પેની ૬॥

કિતા મહિને ૧૨ કિતા રૂપયા ૧ યાચે સિલીંગ ૨ व પેની ૭॥

તારીખ ૨૧ માહે ફેબ્રીવારી સન ૧૮૧૮ ઇંગ્રેજી॥

Advertisement.

For Sale
AT REDUCED PRICES
IN A
GODOWN,
UNDER THE TAVERN,

VARIOUS Europe Articles lately landed, amongst which are confectionary of all sorts.

Oilman's Stores.
Hodson's Beer in Bottles.
Tongues dried and Pickled.
Cyder and Perry in Stone ditto.
Some Toys Prints &c. &c. &c, &c.

Bombay, 25th February 1818.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY
Public Auction,
AT FOX HALL, BYCULLA,
This present Wednesday,
AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
And Successive days
Sundry Articles
Of Household Furniture
CONSISTING OF

GLASS and Earthern Ware, Books Plate &c. &c.

The Goods are to be cleared off in three days.

Bombay, 25th February 1818.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

BEG to acquaint the Public that such of the Batch of Arabian Horses Advertised by them in last Saturday's COURIER as may remain unsold on Monday next, will on that day be re-shipped on board the *Hamayan Shaw*, for Madras and Calcutta.

Bombay, 25th February 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday. 25th February, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1818.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Walter Nixon of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant of the Invalid Battalion during the absence of Lieuteuant Seely on furlough, and from the date of his Embarkation.

The following alterations and Promotions are ordered to take place.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon David Craw to be Surgeon on the augmen

tation,—date of rank 1st January 1818.

Surgeon Alexander Gordon, to be Surgeon, vice Whit deceased,—do. do. 6th do. do.

2d Battalion Grenadiers.

Private Sookeramsing, to be Jemadar, for his gallant conduct in the Battle of Corygaum in volunteering to accompany the most desperate charges made onthe Arabs.—date of rank 7th Jan. 1818.

The Governor in Council requests the Commander in Chief will be pleased to cause the promotion of Sookeramsing to be read at the head of every Native Corps under His Excellency's Command.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17th FEB. 1818

In announcing the Surrender of the Forts of Ouchilghur and Songhur and the Capture of the strong Hill Fort of Pallee by the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Prother, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the greatest pleasure in expressing his unqualified approbation of the judicious plan of operations pursued by the Lieutenant Colone. on these occasions, and of the zealous Cooperation of all the Officers and men under his Command

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Colonel Prother 9th Regiment.
Captain Delamotte Pioneers.
Lieut. J. W. M. Falconer Fort Adjt.
Cadet D. Forbes Infantry.
Cornet S. Bullock 3d Madras Cavalry.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. R. Pouget Engineers, to Malwan.
Doctor Purnell, to Bancoote.
Captain Strover to Panwell.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 19th, Ship Hammon Shaw, Captain J. S. Buckingham, from Muscat.

Ditto 21st, American Ship Exeter, Commander Wm. Landen, from Salem.

Ditto American Brig Falcon, Commander Wm. Fairfield, from Boston.

Ditto 22d, Ship Brampton, Free Trader, Captain William McKellar, from London.

Ditto 23d, Ship Grenada, Free Trader, Captain Alexander Scott, from England.

Ditto Ship Oromocto, Free Trader, Captain R. Stuckland, from Liverpool.

American Ship Saco, Captain Thomas Beckford from Boston 5th October.

DEPARTURE.—February 18th, Armed Prow Nurbudda, Tindal Shaik Mahomed, to Surat.

Ditto 21st, His Majesty's Sloop Challenger, P. H. Bridges Captain, to the Persian Gulph.

Ditto 24th, Brig Countess of Loudon, Captain William Johnston to Padang.

Passngers per Hamman Shaw.—30 Natives.

Ditto per Brampton Mrs. Hough and Child, Lieut. and Mrs. Stout, Lieut. and Mrs. Grubb, Lieut. and Mrs. Watson of the H. C. Marine and David Forbes.

Ditto Oromocto J. R. Stewart Esq. and Mr. Bullock.

Passengers per Saco, Reverend. J. Nicholls and Lady, Reverend Allen Graves and Lady, and Miss Philomela Thurston.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

As the following appear to be the only official Notice, respecting the danger on which the Alceste, was lost, we think it right to republish it.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.
Chart Office, East-India House,
Aug 16th, 1817.

SIR.—As the dangerous rock or reef, on which his Majesty's ship Alceste was lately wrecked in entering the Straits of Gaspar, is a *new discovery,* and situated in the hitherto supposed fair track, I will thank you to assist in pointing out its situation to navigators, by inserting the following description of it in your valuable Journal, which has been transmitted to me from Batavia, by an Officer of that ship.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) J. HORSBURGH.
Batavia, March [illegible]

SIR,—As the fortunate loss of H. M. ship Alceste, by striking on a sunken rock, when entering the Straits of Gaspar, on the 18th of last month, may, when communicated to you, prove of infinite utility in preserving future navigators of these straits from the danger, I embrace the earliest opportunity of informing you, that the west side of Gaspar Insland, bore from the wreck, N. 8 deg. E. North end of Pulo Leat S. 40 deg. E. and the small island on the west side of Pulo Leat (called by the Malays, Pulo Chicalla, or Saddle Island) S. 5 deg. W. distance from the nearest part of Pulo Leat between three or four miles. The rock, or rather small coral reef, is steep to; the cast of the lead just before the ship struck was seventeen fathoms, which was about the depth we had by both hand and patent leads, kept constantly going, from passing Gaspar Island.

By the above bearings, you will perceive we were steering in the fair open channel, as laid down in all the charts for passing about midway between Pulo Leat and the three feet rock discovered by Lieut. Ross, and perfectly clear of all indicated dangers.

It is very probable the look out man at the mast head, would have seen and given notice of the rock, time enough for us to have passed on either side of it, but the sea had the whole morning been discoloured by fish spawn upon its surface. During the fortnight we remained on Pulo Leat, we had oportunities of observing how very inadequately these straits have, as yet, been surveyed, and how much is still wanting to render them securely navigable; upon which interesting subject, I shall take an early oportunity of communicating with you, on my return to England.

Capt. Horsburgh, East India House,

A Court-Martial was held on Saturday, 23d August, at Portsmouth, on board the Queen Charlotte, to try Captain Murray Maxwell, and the officers and crew of his Majesty's late frigate Alceste, for the loss of that ship in the Straits of Gaspar, on the 18th of February last when returning from China, with Lord Amherst and suite on board. The sentence of the court was a full and entire acquittal of Captain Maxwell, his officers, and crew. The opinion of the court was most handsomely expressed, that Captain Maxwell had, before the loss of the ship, conducted himself in the most zealous and officer-like manner; and that, after the striking of the ship his coolness, self-collection, and exertions were highly conspicuous, and that every thing was done by him, his officers, and ship's company, within the power of man to execute, to preserve the ship and her stores; & that to such conduct alone is to be attributed the saving of all their lives. Captain Maxwell's narrative was an affecting detail of the exertions and sufferings of himself, officers, and crew, and recorded his warmest thanks to his officers and crew, who had looked up to him in the hour of distress with the most submissive confidence. A most peculiar good look-out was kept when the accident happened; and but for the circumstance that the sea was at the moment of her striking, covered with fish-spawn, the rock would doubtless have been seen. The ship had no more sail on her than enabled her to withstand an unfavorably strong current: and the very track she was pursuing was laid down for the ship by Lieutenant Ross, of the Bombay Marine, who had been ten years surveying the Chinese Seas. At the moment of their deliverance from the wreck they were surrounded by sixty-two prows, manned with six hundred Malays. Their whole stock of ammunition consisted of only 72 ball cartridges, and a few carronade cartridges, which were drawn from the quarter-deck guns on leaving the ship: from these the gunner made up sixteen hundred rounds, and balls were made from the marines' buttons, and whatever other lead or pewter could be cut from off the wreck-A few boarding pikes were saved; the rest of the men were armed with dirks stuck on sticks, and sticks with the points tempered by fire. An abatis of wood work was formed by the carpenter, and a diagonal trench cut from the hill, on which they fixed their abode to the only landing place, which enabled them to bid defiance to the ferocious savages who surrounded them, and who several times attempted to cut off their boats.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 25th FEBRUARY 1818.

Letters from Batavia, received via Bengal mention that Coffee and Sugar, continued to maintain very high prices, and that several American Ships, had in consequence proceeded to other Ports, in search of Cargoes.

The American Ship Exeter, and Brig Falcon anchored in the harbour on Saturday. The former left Salem on the 22d of October, and the latter on the 16th. Some extracts from papers brought by them, will be found in our columns.

The long expected Ship, Brampton also anchored late on Saturday evening, She has brought us no news, having left England early in September: she touched at Madeira and also at Tristan de Cunha.

Many of our readers will no doubt recollect that this Island, has at different times been taken possession of both by the English and Americans.

The Brampton made the Island in order to ascertain, the correctness of her Time-Keepers, and from the fineness of the weather, were induced to endeavour to procure a few casks of water, their boat was in consequence sent on shore, but they found only two or three men and a woman and child remaining. The colony having been broke up, and every thing valuable removed by the Euridice Frigate, but a few days before. The Cape Government was induced to order it's removal from a conviction of its inutility and its very inclement climate.

The Julia Sloop of War, was dashed to pieces, and 45 of her crew lost, a few months ago. The Hornet, luckily got to sea, and escaped a similar fate.

The Brampton touched also at the Cape of Good Hope. The Bridget who left this port, in August, was there all well.

The numerous friends of Mr. Luke Ashburner, will no doubt, be happy to hear that his arrival at Salem, early in October, is announced in the American Papers.

On Monday the free traders, Grenada and Oramoctoo, also anchored. The Grenada left Gravesend on the 25th of September, the Oramoctoo early in August.

The Charlotte of Bombay passed Galle on the 5th of January on her voyage to China.

The port of Bristol, has been declared open for the importation of East India goods, great rejoicings took place in consequence.

The variation of the Thermometer mentioned in the last Courier in the Northern parts of Guzerat is almost the greatest on record, yet we must suppose that the two extremes mentioned, must have been of very short duration.

Several Bengal Ships have passed this port during the last week, for the Persian Gulph.

We have received neither Calcutta or Madras Journals since our last.

By the East India Callendar corrected to the 1st of August last, we have perused with regret, the death of Captain Kettle, announced as having occurred on the 13th of January preceding, and a confirmation of the death of Lieutenant General Wiseman. Captain Willam P. Kemp retired on the 17th of June 1817, Captain George Hughes on the 4th of do. and Captain William Marshall on the 16th of the preceding Month.

Lieutenant Arthur Evans had been admitted a Pensioner on Lord Clives Fund on the 23d of October 1816.

Senior Capt. Snook, and Junior Captain Robert Scott and Charles Boyce of the Marine had retired; and First Lieut. Price and Mid. Theophilus H. Broadhead resigned.

ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

The Government of Holkar having deputed a Vakeel to Bhemah Bhye who, with about two thousand followers, was committing depredations in the vicinity of Jabborah, He returned to Sir William Keir's Head Quarters which was at that place on the 10th of July, and stated that the Bhye would willingly comply with all the Major Generals requisitions. Sir William however took the precaution of advancing within a short distance of her position when she repaired to Sir William's Camp and is to proceed to Ramporra.

The following is the G. O. published by H. E. Sir Thomas Hislop in the undaunted achievement of Koregaum.

The Commander in Chief having published the foregoing order (B. General Smyth's) in the sentiments of which, he most cordially participates, feels unable to do greater justice to the merits of Captain Staunton, and his gallant detachment but in conveying to that Officer, and his brave Troops, the expression of his thanks and highest admiration, His Excellency entreats them to believe, that the distinguished intrepidity, and enduring fortitude, they have so nobly shewn, under circumstances of the most trying privation will for ever remain deeply impressed on his heart, and be recorded as one of the brightest Deeds in the Annals of our Indian history.

It will be His Excellency's most gratifying duty, immediately, to bring to the special notice of His Excellency the most noble the Governor General, and Commander in Chief in India, the particulars of this brilliant and glorious event.

We have not heard of any intelligence from the Deckan nor from Sir Thomas Hislop's force, since our last. We have the satisfaction however, to report the reduction of the Fort of Nowaporra on the morning of the 14th of this Month by a Detachment from the Beera field force under the command of Major Kennett.

Teeka Ram, a private of the 2d Battalion 3d Regt. from the information he possessed of the fort and of the road to it, led the Detachment to Nowaporra, which is situated about Eighteen Miles to the Eastward of Songhur. The Detachment marched at 4 A. M. on the 13th and arriving at Nowaporra at 4 on the following morning, planted their Ladders and took the fort by Escalade. The wall which was twenty feet high, exceeded the length of the sealing ladders by four feet. The party however under Lieut. Cates, of the 2d of the 3d. fortunately pitched on a spot where a small bush grew out of the wall, through the means of which they gallantly surmounted every difficulty, and in a few minutes, Nowaporra was in our possession.

The loss on our side is trifling: we regret to add however that Teeka Ram has been very severely wounded. The Enemy had two killed and fourteen severely wounded. The Killadar went off with a party, at the commencement of the attack.

The conduct of the Dooley Bearers in resolutely planting the Ladders, is highly spoken of, one of them was killed in the act. The attention of the Garrison was directed from the escalading party, by a false attack made by Major Kennett on another part of the fort.

Letters from Goa, mention that the Pindaries have been committing depredations in the Soonda district.

AMEDNUGGUR.

General Hislop is positively on his march to the Deccan, via Candeish, and Colonel Pollock with a light Infantry Corps, and two Squadrons of Cavalry, are expected here about the 27th.

Colonel Deacon has two Squadrons of the 8th and 4th Regiments of Cavalry, with two Gallopers, the 17th Light Infantry and Captain Blake's Nizam's Battalion with Salabat Khan's contingent.

Salabat Khan is a fine old man of near 80 years of age, and was at Assye, with General Wellesley, who complimented him on his gallantry. His contingent consists of 1000 Horse and two Battalions of regular Infantry.

General Pritzler is gone against Loghur.

The Seige of Asye Ghur is to be deferred until Sir Thomas Hislop's return from the Deccan, when the Brodera train, will be employed against it.

We have the Pleasure of stating that Bapoo Row Lambia, a Mahratta Sirdar, who lately had the temerity to descend into the Concan with a small force, and had committed, during a hasty excursion, considerable mischief in plundering and burning the villages of Yedully, Kurroo, Patelgaon, and Oomurgaon, has received an overthrow which will, we believe, deter him from repeating such attempts.—As soon as Captain Barron had received information of the irruption of Bapoo Row Lambia, he hastened towards the places which had been laid waste; and, having ascertained by means of spies that Bapoo Lambia was posted on the top of the Kasoor Ghaut with a force of 300 men, composed of Arabs, Musselmans and Coolies. He set out on the evening of the 10th instant, with a detachment of 100 men, and came on the enemy by surprize in the middle of the night, and completely succeeded in dispersing them, killing, 21, and taking 5 prisoners, one of whom is a relation of Baboo Row Lambia, besides securing a considerable Portion of their arms and clothes.

Accounts from Sattarah of the 12th inst. mention that General Smith had divided into a heavy and light division; with the latter he had marched in pursuit of Badjerow, consisting of the horse artillery and four cavalry gallopers. 3 squadrons of dragoons, the 2d and 7th regts of Madras cavalry, H. M. 65th, the Bombay light battalion, the 1st 2d, and 1st 3d B. N. I.

The heavy division under the command of General Pritzler, consists of the artillery under Colonel Dalrymple, and three brigades of infantry, viz.

1st Brigade, Colonel Hewitt C. B. European flank batt. 8 companies, detachment Madras rifles, 1st 7th Bombay N I.

2d Brigade Lieut. Col. Frazer, Bombay European regt. 1st 6th regt.

3d Brigade Lieut. Colonel John Colebrooke, 2d 9th regt, and one batt, of Major Ford's.

Colonel Boles is to command at Poona with the 2d batt. 1st regt. Bombay N. I. 12th and 15th Madras infantry.

Bombay Courier.

The festivities at the Grove on Thursday evening, have been already so well described by our brother Editor, that little remains for us to say. We most heartily coincide with him, in giving to the friends of social mirth the greatest praise. The taste displayed in the decorations, and the zeal in promoting amusement in all its varied shapes, must have left but one impression, on their visitors, that their greatest pleasure was to please. We cannot however pass over Sir Priscian, Podrida Puffall, some of whose speeches, and Cards will be found in our columns: nor Mrs. Lloyd Gibbon, who, we are concerned to state, still remains indisposed.

Sir Priscian Podrida Puffall's opening address to the worthy and independent electors of the Borough of Glengossamer.

Gentlemen,

The individual who has the honor to address you, bears the Christian appellatives, Priscian and Podrida, prefixed to the ancient patronymic of Puffall, to which has been appended by Sovereign favor, the title of Baronet.

He aspires, Gentlemen, to the honor of being chosen a representative of the Borough of Glengossamer, and that the worthy and independent Electors may be aware of the person who offers himself for selection, he begs leave to unfold

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to them the renown and antiquity of his descent.

The point whence my paternal progenitors emanates, is lost in the gloom of the past *O diram veritatem;* my maternal ancestors however are particularly distinguished by their derivation from an illustrious and ingenious dignitary, who in consequence of his supercession of the stile and calamus, by his superior invention of the light and elegant instrument of modern manuscriptural operation, was by the reigning Sovereign permitted to asume the style and title of Sir Gulliver Goosequill of Downvale in the Shire of Webfoot, Baronet, with the particular armorial Bearing, of three Quillbarrels argent, in a field of Papyrus verd, with supporters, two Cygnets flappant surmounted by a semi-gosling noir flippant, invested with a Scroll, bearing the appropriate motto "Rara avis in terris nigroque similima cygno, which this Gentlemen my witty & ingenious intimate Sir Launcelot Lackwit has rendered, the very Phoenix of the land, and very like a Black Swan."

I, Gentlemen, who am the sole survivor of the Puffalls and Goosequills, possessing their chattels, and bearing the full measure of their excellence and accomplishments, now solicit the honour of your votes. Your interests Gentlemen, shall be my study, your enemies my aversion; the defence of your rights shall in me find a champion worthy of the era of Runnymede, the tutelar Saint of England shall be eclipsed in his glory by my exertions for your welfare, and predestinating fate alone shall prevent my accomplishing the fullest measure of your wishes.

Recommending my cause Gentlemen, to your zeal and attachment, I retire with the very best hopes of success:

ADVERTISEMENT.

SIR PRISCIAN PODRIDA PUFFALL
OF GANDERDALE, BARONET,

Has the honour to solicit the votes of the *worthy and independent electors* of the ANCIENT and RENOWNED borough of GLENGOSSAMER at the ensuing change of its representatives.

Should they favour him with their support, there is nothing however apparently absurd and impracticable, which, in the event of his success, he will not conceive it to be his duty to endeavour to effect for their interest and well being.

Under such circumstances he feels assured that he will be found to be a candidate worthy of their warmest encouragement and support.

He has already to boast of numbering amongst his most zealous friends.

LORDS PRIMROSE PENNYLOVE,
——— TURNSTILE,
——— MILLAMOUR, and
——— DUNDERBOROUGH,
SIRS PETER PARAGON,
——— FRANK FIREALL, K. C. B.
——— LAUNCELOT LACKWIT, and
——— SANDYFOOT STEADLESS,
HON'BLES THOMAS THOROUGHFARE,
" FRANCIS FLICKERWIT,
" PENNYWORTH PUNSTER,
" DICK DRIVLETALE, and
" JOHN COMPANY,
COUNSELLORS KEEPCOIN and DIVEDEEP,
MESSRS. FOXALL, SLIDER, and ADDLEPATE—all of the aforesaid borough of GLENGOSSAMER.

19th FEBRUARY 1818.

PICA PRIMER, PRINTER, 10 SPA FIELDS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SIR PRISCIAN PODRIDA PUFFALL,
OF GANDERDALE,
BARONET
To the worthy and independent,
ELECTORS
OF THE ANCIENT,
AND
RENOWNED,
BOROUGH OF
GLEN, GOSSAMER.
GREETING.

In the event of the Baronets success in the probable ensuing competition for the honor of representing the Borough aforesaid, he pledges himself to his supporters, friends and adherents to the following tunes.

To Age;	Otium Cum dignitate,
" Youth;	Quadrilles;
" Beauty;	Admiration,
" Deformity;	Sheldrake,
To the Rich;	Pleasant dreams
" " Poor	Parish rates;
" " Ennobled	Idolatry;
" " Untitled	A Peerage
" " Needy;	A Supply
To the Greedy;	A Surfeit,
" " Ambitious,	Honours;
" " Contented;	Thanks.
To the Alderman;	Digestion,
" " Merchant;	Monopoly
" " Divine;	Lawn
" " Soldier;	Napoleon unfettered;
" " Sailor;	Any thing but peace
The Clown	His Dolly
To the Indian	Cheltenham and Chalybeates
To the Beaux	Stays and cold Cream
To Belles	The rape of the Lock.

Pica Primer Printer
10 Spa Fields.'

SIR PRISCIAN PODRIDA PUFFALL,
OF GANDERDALE, BARONET,

Has the honour to solicit the Votes of the *worthy and independent* ELECTORS of the ANCIENT and RENOWNED borough of GLENGOSSAMER at the ensuing change of its representatives.

HUZZA! HUZZA! HUZZA!

SIR PRISCIAN FOR EVER.
State of the last day's Poll.
FOR THE
BOROUGH OF GLENGOSSAMER.
SIR P. P. PUFFALL BART. 475.
SIR T. TACTIC KT. 110.
"Tis Puff that makes the Man."
GOD SAVE THE KING.
PICA PRIMER, PRINTER;
10, Spa Fields.

SIR P P. PUFFALL'S CONCLUDING ADDRESS.

I have now, Gentlemen, to perform the grateful task of rendering my thanks to all those collectively who have aided me in accomplishing the object of my proudest ambition.

Proofs of the gratitude I now feel will reach you hereafter in a more substantial shape than that of mere words. It shall be the study of my life to fulfill those promises I have so publickly made to all who would support my claim, but what I have most earnestly and particularly to request is, that in the prosecution of your several objects you mistake not the reward Nature and Fortune may have particularly allotted to you. Covet not that which may be given to your neighbour, nor repine at your own reward, but rather let brotherly regard sweeten what each shall receive.

In a moment of such personal gratification, when the tongue should be eloquent, the impetuous pulsations of the heart, admit only of the feeling of gratitude to the utter ruin of its adequate expression.

I can assure you, Gentlemen in imitation of the assertions of a late distinguished Candidate for Senatorial honours, not only, that what I possess has not cost the widow or the Orphan, a tear, but that I will not at any time force the precious drop from the eye, or the more precious guinea from the purse of a Constituent.

In fine Gentlemen, the intensity with which I feel your extraordinary zeal in my cause must excuse the defects and brevity of my thanks; the heart leaps, Gentlemen, when the tongue is silent; let my future acts and devotion to your interests mark my gratitude, which shall burn as brightly as the brilliant lights that surround us, be as well sustained as the double faced characters on all sides of me, live in the genial warmth of the friends of Social Mirth and flourish in the evergreen verdure of the Grove.

CARD.

Mrs. LLOYD GIBBONS
(FROM BOND STREET)
PROFESSOR OF STAYS,
TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

Having been advised by her Physicians (who also attend her Royal Highness and all the rest of the Royal family) to proceed to Bombay for the benefit of her health, is desirous of accommodating the Ladies of this settlement with her celebrated anatomical stays.

A long course of study has given Mrs. G. so intimate a knowlege of that beautiful fabric the female human trunk, that, by means of her stays, she is enabled to spread the finest symmetry over the most distorted shape, and to add a grace even to nature's most finished & perfect form.

For the benefit of those Ladies who have hitherto been unable to deviate from the uprightness of carriage which unfashionable nature has, of late, for several thousand years imposed upon them, but who may be desirous of acquiring the present Medicean curve, Mrs. G. has happily prepared her infallible stays, which will at once give to the most unbending erectness the required grace of stoop. Mrs. G. early submitted these stays to the inspection of the late LORD MONBODDO who, with rapture, declared them admirably calculated to bring mankind back to their original gait on all fours.

Mrs. Lloyd Gibbon, Mr. Comical, Agent to the celebrated Mr. Ross Perfumer to the Emperor of China, and Mr. Buff, Agent for the celebrated Bug destroyer, have all arrived and may be heard of at Mr. Crumps; or Monsieur Papilottes.

Calcutta.

Not having room in our last paper, for Mr. Edmonstone's answer to the address, we now insert it at full length.

Gentlemen;

I receive this most flattering address, not merely with a due sense of the honor which it confers on me, but with the deepest impression of gratitude and respect. To have received from the British Inhabitants of this Presidency the public expression of approbation and applause, has ever been considered even by those illustrious personages who have exercised the government of this Empire, as a distinction of the highest order; as a reward for the benefits which their talents, their virtues, and exertions have conferred on a grateful and admiring nation.—How eminently then ought I to consider myself honored and distinguished by this public declaration of the good opinion of the community!

It is a trite observation, that praise derives its chief value from the character and condition of the party which bestows it: Tried by this criterion, how estimable is the commendation which you Gentlemen, have condescended to apply to me! For where is the society so justly celebrated as this is for every public and private virtue? What society has more conspicuously displayed the energy of patriotic zeal in support of the honor and interests of the nation? What society has ever manifested more alacrity and liberality than this has, in seconding the patriotism and benevolence of the mother country, in establishing and maintaining in this quarter of the globle public institutions for moral and charitable purposes, or in contributing to the relief of individual distress? What society was ever more distinguished by a jealous regard for public principle; by a more ardent love of probity and honor; by a more marked contempt and condemnation of all that is base, and dishonorable in character or conduct? What community ever comprized a greater comparative amount of talent, learning, scientific knowledge and professional skill; of zeal, assiduity and ability in the various departments of the public service? What community was ever more distinguished for refinement of manners and for amenity and benevolence in the intercourses of social life? Where will be found so great a comparative number of individuals, eminent for those qualities, which confer a dignity on society, and render them the objects of universal respect, and esteem?

To have acquired the favorable opinion of a society so characterized; to have received in terms so flattering as those, which you have been pleased to address to me, the expression of its approbation of my public and private conduct, is indeed a just subject of pride and exultation. You have given me an additional and powerful motive to endeavour to maintain that character, which your estimation has thus elevated in the eyes of the world.

Gentlemen! This highly valued testimony of your favor, and esteem, will be cherished, & preserved by me, with sentiments of pride and satisfaction to the latest period of my existence, and will remain in my family an hereditary memorial of lasting honor and distinction.

Gentlemen! You have adverted to the gradual extension of the British dominion, and supremacy in India, during a long and interesting period of our history, and have justly referred it to the exertion of our arms, not in the pursuit of conquest, but in the defence of our rights and possessions against unjust aggression.—Yes, Gentlemen, when we contemplate the splendid fabric of the empire which the wisdom of our counsels and the valor of our armies have raised in this quarter of the globe, we have the proud satisfaction of reflecting, that our power has resulted from the operation of principles and views bearing no affinity to those which have actuated and stigmatized the founders of Asiatic states. These have generally owed their aggrandizement to that spirit of inordinate ambition which, in the prosecution of its object, disregards all restraints of justice and humanity, and contemns the obligation of public faith—whereas the progress of British ascendency in India has been characterized and promoted by a scrupulous observance of the laws of equity, and a religious adherence to the faith of our engagements, and has been accelerated by the violation of them on the part of others.

As an example of this truth, I may remind you, that the first important step in the gradation of those events, which have led to the present magnitude of our dominion and political ascendancy within the period of time now referred to, was the consequence of a war, exclusively undertaken, in fulfilment of our engagements, for the defence of the territory of an ally, against the unprovoked invasion of a powerful neighbour.—Out of this event arose that great and memorable atchievement in the administration of the Marquis WELLESLEY, to which you have alluded, and which added so essentially to our possessions and our power. Impatient of the penalty which his violence and treachery had so justly incurred, the usurper of Mysore, not only without a pretext of wrong, but while extolling under his own hand the faith and honor of the British Government, recently manifested by the restitution of an important territory, was perfidiously engaged in organizing an extensive combination against us. His fall afforded an opportunity of which the illustrious Nobleman just mentioned, to the eternal honor of his name, availed himself, for rendering the rights of conquest subservient to the purposes of national generosity, justice and humanity, by the establishment of the oppressed and incarcerated heir of Mysore, on the throne of his ancestors.

A similar review of the origin of those successive occurrences and transactions, which have gradually extended the supremacy of the British empire in India, would afford additional proof of the justness of the position which I have assumed. But the limit of discussion which the present occasion demands, precludes the prosecution of such a detail.

There is however another point of contrast between the principles and practice of the British Government, and those of Asiatic states, of which I cannot altogether omit the mention—I mean in the use which has been made of the power which has been acquired.—Personal ambition, personal grandeur and enjoyment, the glory of conquest, objects in short exclusively of individual interest, have usually constituted the end and aim of Asiatic policy.—The British nation on the contrary may allege with pride, that the unsought aggrandizement of her dominion in the East, has uniformly been directed—not to the still further extension of our possessions—but to the maintenance of general tranquility and peace; to objects conducive to the ease and happiness of mankind; to the encouragement of industry; to the security of life and property; to the protection of the weak against the oppression of the strong; to the distribution of equal justice among all classes of the people; in a word, to the cultivation of all the blessings and the arts of peace. It is in these respects that the British dominion in the East may with most properiety be designated "the brightest jewel in the Crown of "the United Kingdom."

Gentlemen, it is indeed a just subject of gratifying reflexion, to have acted a part, however subordinate, in the drama of events and transactions, which have been directed to ends, and have terminated in result so conducive to the interests of humanity, and to the honor and advantage of the British nation.—Mine has been but ministerial, and altho' I cannot claim the merit and distinction which, by associating my official labours with the counsels of the state, your partiality has ascribed to me, I should be unworthy of your good opinion, if I could not feel conscious of having exerted, during the long course of my official life, whatever degree of ability I may have possessed, with unremitting zeal and ardor, in the faithful discharge of the duties which have been assigned to me.

I cannot take my leave of you, without offering my respectful thanks to those Gentlemen, who have condescended to become the immediate instruments of carrying into effect the late resolutions of the assembled British inhabitants of Calcutta.—If any thing can enhance the honor and gratification which you have conferred on me by this address, it is to receive it thro' the agency of Gentlemen of their high rank, character, and station; of Gentlemen with every individual of whom I have had the pleasure of being on terms of social intercourse and cordiality during a long period of time, and with some of whom I have enjoyed the happiness of an intimate friendship during the whole of their or of my residence in India. It is particularly incumbent on me to acknowledge my obligation to the Gentleman who has honored me, by taking the lead on this occasion.—I must not forget the immediate relation in which I stood towards Mr. UDNY, when he held a share in the administration of this empire—My sense of his condescension therefore on the present occasion is proportionably enhanced, and I request that he will accept, with the expression of my acknowledgements, this public assurance of my high respect, esteem, and regard.

(To be Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

FROM THE MADRAS COURIER.

THE RETREAT (or) MY WATCH LOSES.

Hark tis the evening Gun—the loud report
Echoes through every Building in the Fort.
Relieving Sentries march from Gate to Gate,
The gallant Frigate thunders too at eight—
When from her Deck are indistinctly heard
The mellow Bugles of the Body Guard.
Shrill Fifes and rolling Drums resound around
And Misery echoes back the martial sound.
The rattling Coaches rumbling o'er the plain
Proclaim the hour when *Big Wigs* entertain,
Soon as the ear the distant signal catches
The half dress'd Beaux *confound* their erring Watches.
The Host puts on his *Dinner Party* looks,
And angry Butlers scold their tardy Cooks.
In Palankeen just hired for the day
Some humble Sub perhaps from St. Thome'
True to appointed hour may chance t'appear
E're lighted are the Lamps or Chandelier.
Politely cautious lest too late He be
For those who curse his punctuality—
Run, Lutchmee, run, and see who just now came
"*Buttalum* Sudar, *Black Town Putkee* Ma'am,"
The Guth, to come so soon,—well he must wait,
The Gun is fast, it can not yet be eight.
'Tis the young man my Love, who was so kind
The day our Baggage was all left behind—
Well—He can wait *five minutes* I suppose—
Give me the other Wrath, no—no—the Rose.
The lonely Guest the while is in dismay
Fearing perhaps He had mistook the day
Coldly received He scarcely speaks a word,
But sighing gazes on his cumbrous sword;
Still hopes that Dinner may be some relief,
(There 'tis his fate perhaps to carve the Beef.)
None save the Host invite him to drink Wine
And thus in gloomy silence he must dine,
Although midst friends perhaps an honest soul,
In Battle brave, and humorous o'er the Bowl.
Thus modest worth alas—how oft we see
Checked by vain pride and cold formality.
Fashion avaunt—on me you waste your wiles
I've felt your frowns and now despise your smiles.
For that proud Nod, you long would let me stand,
But now you meet me with the ready hand,
Hope I'm recovered from my recent cold,
And joy to see a friend *so dear—so old*—
Why did you slight me *then!* come, come, be frank
'Tis not my *worth* you bow to but my Rank.
Well, we are quits,—fo *form sake you* ask *me*
And I attend *you for variety*——
Are we agreed? well set your mind at ease,
I'll dance or brag or hand just whom you please.
But hark—a Carriage, the attentive Host,
The Ladies to receive must take his post.
Curtsies and kind enquiries are exchanged,
Till in one Row the Fair ones all are ranged,
This Lady envies that her Ostrich Feather,
And then the never failing subject weather
A while employs them, till a silent gloom
Once more pervades the fashionable Room.
The men at farther end collected stand
The Host informs them, whom they each must hand,
This bows assent, that Coxcomb is too vain
To hand a girl he thinks by far too plain.
Without one quality to recommend him
Hopes "fate from such an office will defend him."
Dinner announced—perhaps some girlish Bride
Is doomed the hoary Host to sit beside,
And simpering, sipping soup, to smile assent
To each old fashioned fulsome compliment.
His frowning wife the while impatient hears
The oft repeated Tales of twenty years.
This lass is favored by attentive Beau
And smiles her pleasure or her teeth to shew.
But that poor Girl is handed by a fellow
Who seldom speaks except when he is mellow,
Views his own Image in the polished spoon,
Or yawning asks, how likes she the monsoon?
Again all silent—till the bustling Boys
In changing plates contrive to make a noise.
The Host then challenges the Lady bride,
And "Claret if you please" resounds from every side.
What News from Camp Sir have you, or Ganjam,
The Fever rages still—a slice of Ham!
The news from Camp—(Boy wine)—is pretty fair,
Nearer the knuckle if you please, yes there—
Poor C—is dead—alas, a Friend of mine,
Who would have thought it; will you take some wine?
A noble fellow that—pray can you tell
Who has his Bay which ran last year so well?
So C—is dead, he was my primest crony
Pray have you Pudding there or Macaroni?
I wish to buy that Horse—oh plenty, plenty—
Some crust—I thank you,—I'll bet ten to twenty
He wins the Cup—*poor Talents* is too old,
As good an Arab though as e'er was sold,
An honest Horse, pray what did he die worth?
He must have made some money in the North,
Who will succeed him? faith I cannot guess,
I wish the Cook would learn a Snipe to dress.
A long dull pause now once again ensues,
The Hostess asks what more her guests will chuse.
Midst clattering plates and knives and spoons and dishes,
The hungry maitees seize the loaves and fishes.
The pompous butler like an Emperor stalks,
And sees twice counted silver spoons and forks.
Inspects the wine, and to the cooler winking
Sends home a bottle for his private drinking;
Knowing full well to cover the offence
By writing in the *count* "*cook-room expence.*"
At length the glasses and the plates are changed
Tarts, fruit and custards in due order ranged,
The simpering Coxcombs who have nought to say
Now pick their teeth, or with the flowrets play.
To please the Ladies, they affect to trace.
In varigated leaves some shapeless face.
But lo, the Bride draws on her snow white glove
The well-known signal for the Fair to move
The doors are closed and the drowsy Host
Calls out a *bumper*,—you all know the toast.

CHARADE.

Combien souvent, l'hypocrisie
Feint de mépriser mon premier
Et de révérer mon dernier:
Parfumé comme l'ambroisie
Mon tout, d'éclatante couleur
Nous plait surtout par la douceur.

S.

(Continued from the third Page.)

Gentlemen, I would, if possible, express in adequate terms the grateful sense which I entertain of the kind and flattering terms in which you have been pleased to advert to my departure, and to convey to me your benevolent wishes.—When I look around me, and see the number of those most respectable members of this Community, by whose friendship I have been honored, by whose kindness I have been benefitted, by whose society I have been delighted and informed, I painfully feel the force of the affecting observation with which you have closed your address. The pressure of this feeling is aggravated, by the accumulated marks of distinction and attention, which I have had the honor to experience on the occasion of my approaching departure.—It is my consolation and my pride, that I have been thought deserving of these great and unexpected honors—It is my prayer, that PROVIDENCE may bestow upon you who have conferred them, collectively and individually, every happiness, and success public and private.

And now, Gentlemen, with a deep and lasting impression of obligation, attachment and regret, I bid you—Farewell.

[*Sup. to the Ind. Gaz.—Jan.* 12.

MAURITIUS GAZETTE.

MAURITIUS PROCLAMATION.

In the Name of His Majesty GEORGE III. *of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*, KING, *His Excellency* R. T. FARQUHAR, ESQ. *Governor and Commander in Chief of the Islands of Mauritius and Dependencies, Captain General and Vice Admiral, &c &c. &c.*

Whereas His Excellency Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esq, Governor and Commander in Chief, Captain General and Vice Admiral of Mauritius and Dependencies, has obtained from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, leave to absent himself from this Government and embarks this day in consequence on board His Majesty's Ship Phæton, for passage to England—and whereas by the Royal Instructions under the sign manuel, under date Carlton House, 10th April 1811, the administration of the Government of these Colonies by the Crown, in all cases of absence on the part of the Governor appointed, devolves upon the Senior Military Officer in command:—and whereas Major General Gage John Hall is actually Senior Officer in Command of the Troops at these Islands, under Commission from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Be it known therefore, that, in virtue of the said Royal Instructions aforesaid, His Excellency Governor Farquar leaves the Government of these Islands and Dependencies in the hands of Major General Gage John Hall, Commanding the Troops, who takes over the Government of these Islands and Dependencies on the departure of His Excellency Robert Townsend Farquhar the Governor—and having taken the necessary oaths this day, in presence of the constituted authorities—all Persons of whatever description are hereby required and directed to take due notice hereof, and to obey and acknowledge the said Major General Gage John Hall as Governor and Commander in Chief &c. of the said Islands of Mauritius and Dependencies, during the absence of His Excellency Governor Farquar accordingly.

The present Proclamation shall be read, published and registered in the Courts and Tribunals of this Colony, and a copy thereof shall be sent to His Honor the Chief Judge and Commissary of justice.

Given at Port Louis, Mauritius, the 19th day of November 1817.

R. T. FARQUHAR,
By Command of His Excellency
Governor Farquhar.
By Order; G. A. BARRY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

— His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Laglaine Danzon, Assistant Civil Commissary of the quarter of Black River.

— His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Frederic Geneve to be second Assistant to the Civil Engineer, in place of Mr. Harrison who is appointed Sub Agent at Seychelles.

— Mr. D'Unienville Colonial Archivest having received orders to proceed to England on public service, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that Mr. Lemair Senior, will take charge of the Archive Department, and he is to be admitted accordingly to take the oath of office as Assistant.

Port Louis, 10th November 1817.
By Order, G. A. BARRY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased provisionally to appoint Mr. James Blanch, to the duties of the situation of Deputy Harbour Master, vacant by the death of Mr. Burch.

This Appointment to take date from the 1st Auguest 1817.

Port Louis 13th November 1817.
By Order, G. A. BARRY,
Chief Sec. to Govt

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint James Blunch Esq. to act in the situation of Deputy Registrar of Slaves in the absence of Sir Arthur Forbes, who has obtained His Excellency's permission to proceed to England.

Port Louis, 15th November 1817.
By Order, G. A. BARRY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Major General Hall, Acting Governor, has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Colonel Leitch to be his Private Secretary.—The appointment to take date from the 19th Instant.

Port Louis, 29th November 1817.
By Order, G. A. BARRY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

PORT LOUIS,—NOV. 17, 1817.

GENTLEMEN,

It cannot be now necessary to assure you that the feelings you have expressed at my approaching departure are answered with equal emotion on my part. If I have had the happiness to attach you in affectionate fidelity to the best of Sovereigns, it has been in following in humble but zealous imitation, the pure principles of Justice the paternal sway, and mild and impartial policy which endear His Royal Person and Government equally to the native and adoptive subject of his dominions.

I proceed to lay before His Majesty's Ministers the important subjects of your address—they have ever shewn the most indulgent attentive and favorable considerable to all our wants & I trust that the lights which a long local experience will enable me to throw on the grand questions to be submitted to their wisdom may induce them to give every support to our claims, and we may venture to hope that in the Royal breast we shall find that sympathy and munificence which calamities such as those which we have endured have never yet failed to inspire.

I also trust that I shall be permitted to return again amongst you to put in execution those final arrangements in favor of the Colony, which may be confidently looked for at no distant period—And it is the anticipation of the happiness and permanent prosperity which I shall thus be enabled by the royal will to diffuse over this interesting and beautiful Colony that brightens to me the gloom of our approaching separation.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble Servant.

R. T. FARQUHAR.

To The Council General of Commune of PORT LOUIS.

Port Louis, Nov. 17, 1817.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your address, conveying to me the resolutions of the Council General of Commune in their deliberations of the 8th November 1817, together with the address they have voted to me expressive of their feelings on the occasion of my departure and their desires and wishes on many subjects intimately connected with the welfare of the Colony.

I have also received their humble address to our most gracious Prince which they request me to present and which I shall be proud to lay at the foot of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent with my testimony to the loyalty and fidelity of His Majesty's good subjects of these Islands, the extent of their sufferings and to the justice and moderation of their prayers.

I accept also with the satisfaction the mark of the entire confidence which they give in charging me with the interests of the Colony in England—No effort of mine nor of my friends shall be wanting to fulfil your wishes for the benefit of the Colony.

The piece of plate they offer me shall descend in my family as a mark of the high sense I entertain of their affection and regard.

I enclose to you my reply to their address, it expresses in very inadequate terms that devoted attachment to the Colony which can cease only with my life.

I beg you to accept my assurances of the most perfect consideration,

And have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
R. T. FARQUHAR.

To Mr. Saulnier, President of the Council of Commune, PORT LOUIS.

[*Third Sup. to the Courier,—Janaary* 27.

English Extracts.

There appear to be two conflicting causes operating at the present moment on the Fund's, the one tending to lower, the other to raise them; and as these causes possess nearly equal force, the Funds of course remain nearly stationary: The one of these causes is the great increase of public confidence; the other, the great increase of private adventure. It is now evident that, as we stated two months ago, in opposition to the opinion of some of our contemporaries, the considerable sales of Stock made at that time, and which have continued to be made down to this day, were, and have been, principally for the purpose of employing the capital so derived, not in the establishment of foreign manufactories (of which the *Chronicle* was so apprehensive), but in the promotion of domestic manufactures and general commerce; speculations, the benefit of which all classes connected with those great sources of national prosperity, comprehending indeed nearly all the population of the Empire, most sensibly feel. Last year, the sudden cessation of the war demand, and the danger to which the public tranquillity was exposed by the designs of the disaffected, paralyzed all commercial activity; and, of course, occasioned serious embarrasment,. We then, however, expressed our firm conviction that a little patience, and the enactment by the Legislature of such measures as might keep the turbulent and ill-disposed in order, would gradually effect every thing that could be wished. The result has shown the accuracy of this anticipation. Credit and commerce have improved together. All the efforts which have been made materially to depress the Funds by inventions of every kind, have failed; and it is impossible to say to what point they may rise when the demands upon them for the purposes of commercial enterprise diminish, as eventually they must do; when on the other hand public confidence and credit increase; and when the powerful agency of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt proceeds without counteraction. With reference to this subject, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to be presented with a statement which we have extracted from Mr. FAIRMAN'S Treatise on the Funds, and, which exhibits at one view the highest and the lowest prices of Stocks since the year 1720.

HIGHEST.

3 per Cents.	June, 1737	£107.
4 per Cents.	August 11, 1791	107¼
5 per Cents.	Ditto	122¾
Bank Stock	Feb. 14, 1792	219*
South Sea Stock	May 20, 1768	111
India Stock	Dec. 20, 1768	276½

LOWEST.

3 per Cent Consol.	Jan. 25, 1798	47⅜
3 per Cent. Reduced	June 1, 1797	47
4 per Cents.	Jan. 19, 1798	59¼
5 per Cents.	Jan. 23. 1798	69⅜
Bank Stock	Jan. 29, 1762	91
South Sea Stock	Feb. 22, 1782	62
India Stock	Jan. 14. 1784	118½

The lowest price of the 3 per Cents. during the American War was 53⅜; and of 4 per Cents 68½.

* The price of Bank Stock here given is the highest price previous to the last increase of the Dividend.

The LORD CHANCELLOR sits on the last Monday in October, when his Lordship will hold his first Seal.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR has intimated his intention of sitting on the 23d of October, to hear bankrupt petitions, and exceptions to reports.

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT, SEPT. 6.

On Thursday, the Commissioner of Portsmouth Dockyard anchored off here, and yesterday morning, before six o'clock, Earl Spencer sailed on a visit to his sister, the Countess of Besborough, at Christchurch. Expectation was raised in the afternoon, about three o'clock, of the intended honour of a visit from the Prince Regent, by hearing a salute from Portsmouth; however, it was soon decided, as it proved not to be a Royal Salute, but turned out to be in consequence of the Port Admiral, Sir E. Thornborough hoisting his flag as a salute to Viscount Melville, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who accompanied the Admiral. The ships in the port all manned their yards in consequence, which attracted a number of water parties to view them. Yesterday, about 12, Sir E. Thornborough, accompanied by his Lady, his son (the Captain), and her Ladyship's sister, landed here in the ship's barge, with twelve rowers. The party remained here about two hours, and then proceeded on board the Admiral's tender which sailed for Portsmouth with a very light breeze. She arrived at Spithead just as the *Royal Sovereign* yacht had hauled up her anchor, and was getting under sail, and steered East ward, convoyed by the *Inconstant* frigate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR, September 9, 1817.

I request you to insert the following note from Mr. Bentham's last publication on Parliamentary Reform. It was suggested to me by a letter in your Paper, a few days ago, containing an extract from Rapin's History of England, calculated to convince every impartial person that the *people*, previous to the limitation Act of Henry the Sixth, possessed and exercised the right of suffrage, *universally*. In confirmation of this position, I send you the remarks of Mr. Bentham on the statute of the 7th Henry IV. chap. 15, they ought to have general circulation, and his book, I fear, hardly comes within the reach of the common people. The note is as follows:—

"Behold now the words of the statute 7th Henry IV. c. 15. After reciting the grievous complaint of the Commons (in the French original Communalty), of the undue election of the Knights of Countries, sometime made of affection of the Sheriffs, and otherwise against the form of the writs, to the great slander of the counties, and hindrance [retardation] of the business of the commonalty in the said county—it enacts that, at the County Court, after proclamation, "*all they that be there present*," as well suitors duly summoned *as others*, shall attend to the Election of the Knights for the Parliament, and then in the *full* County [Court] they shall proceed to the election freely and indifferently, not withstanding any request or commandment to the contrary." And a little after it adds:—And in the writs of the Parliament to be made hereafter, this clause shall be put—"et electionem tuam in pleno comitatu tuo factam distincte et aperte sub sigillo tuo et *sigillis eorum que electioni illi interfuerint* nobis in cancellaria nostra ad diem et locum in brevi content, certifices indilate." Note, that, without any distinction made, what is here required is—that the seals to be affixed, shall be the seals of those, i. e. of *all those—who shall have taken part* in the election. *Villeins*—composing still no inconsiderable part of the population, though it is impossible to say exactly what part, being (it may be supposed plainly out of the question—Who were the persons thus admitted to the exercise of this franchise? Who but all who were not villeins. With the exception of a class of persons happily no longer in existence, if this be not universal suffrage—suffrage more extensive than in the case of the "householders"—by Charles Fox and Mr. Grey (as will soon be seen) proposed to be admited—if *this* be not what else can be? Even as to *Villeins*—were they, after all, really excluded? Look to the *words*, clearly not: who were the persons by whom the elections were to be made? Suitors summoned as such and they alone? No: but "*all they that be there present.*" Well, but (says somebody in the state of villenage) no will of his own could any person be said to have. So much for *surmise*; and for particular inquiry, not an unnatural one. Well now as to the *fact*. Eight and twenty years before the time in question, viz. anno 1377, was passed the statute 1st R. II. of which c. 6—a chapter of considerable length—is in the old French; and in the vulgate edition, not translated. From this statute it appears, that already even at that time, villenage was a condition very different from slavery. *Rent* did they pay: and though instead of money, it was in the shape of *services*, yet these services were certain. In this statute, what is assumed as a general fact, is—that they were able to pay a *fine* to the *King*, besides making satisfaction to their Lords. The main offence imputed to them is—obtaining liberation from those services by forged deeds. The existing Copyholders are the posterity of the ancient Villeins. *Tenants*—the Villeins were—the Copyholders are—so were they and are they styled by Copy of Court Roll. Deriving from the Records of the Court the title to the lands they occupied, what can be more natural, than that to *that* same Court they should lie under an *obligation*—under which it included the *liberty*—of access and resort to it. But supposing any of them *present* at any such Court, how is it possible that they should not have been included, in the assemblage designated as above by the word "others?"

Thus much is sufficient for my purpose, but should you receive this favourably, I will send you the remaining part of the note in another letter.

PERTH.

CIRCUIT COURT OF JUSTICIARY, SEPT. 18.

George M'Millan and *Malcolm Clarke*, from Stanley were accused of stouthrief, theft and house-breaking. M'Millan having failed to appear, sentence of fugitation was pronounced against him, and Clarke pleaded Guilty. The offences were so aggravated, that independent of this confession, Mr. DRUMMOND thought it his duty to prove at least one of the charges. The evidence was perfectly clear, and the Jury found him *Guilty*; but a majority recommended him to mercy.

Lord RESTON delivered his opinion of the case, and stated, that, from its aggravated nature, and the necessity of putting a check to a crime which had of late become too prevalent in this country, it was his painful duty to say that the recommendation of the Jury, though it would certainly receive every attention, would probably only excite delusive hopes in the mind of the prisoner.

After a most impressive address from the LORD JUSTICE CLERK, the pannel was sentenced to be executed at Perth upon Friday the 31st day of October next. Clarke is a good looking young man, seemingly not above 20 years age. He behaved with becoming decorum during the whole trial; but, until the last words of the sentence, he gave no outward signs of being much affected.

[*The Courier,—September* 25.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Of all the objects of natural grandeur in this Island, none are superior in sublimity to the cliffs which heave up their high and rocky sides, at the back of it, against the ocean's rage. These cliffs, some of them several hundred feet perpendicular, strange to tell, are not yet defended by any kind of railing, wall, or fence, on the land side: the ground being cultivated to the very edge of the precipices, without any barrier whatever. This has been the cause of many fatal accidents, particularly to strangers. During the present summer two carriages and horses, both belonging to strangers, were precipitated down these cliffs and dashed to pieces, and nothing but the interposition of Divine Providence saved the parties that rode in the vehicles from the same fate. Many other persons have also perished in the same way, from time to time, in a drunken, and even in a sober state: and it is notorious

(Continued in the third Page of Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay deu attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Wednesday, 25th February, 1818.

Government Gazette Extraordinary.

FORT WILLIAM;
JANUARY 13, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council, with sentiments of high satisfaction and admiration, directs, that the following copy of a Dispatch from the Secretary to the Governor General, dated the 31st ultimo, together with an Extract from His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop's Official Report, received with it, of the entire defeat and dispersion on the 21st ultimo of the Army of Mulhar Rao Holker, by the British Troops, under the personal Command of His Excellency, be published for general information.

To
CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.
Acting Secretary to the
Government at Fort William.

SIR

I have received the Commands of the Governor General to request you to lay before the Honorable the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of a Dispatch from His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, reporting the details of the Victory achieved by the Army under His Excellency's personal Command, over the Army of Mulhar Row Holker, on the 21st of this Month, at Mehudpoor near Oojyn.

2.—The Governor General has already had the honor of conveying to the Honorable the Vice-President in Council, the first notification recived of this brilliant and important event, and His Lordship is assured, that the perusal of the details now transmitted will create in the breast of the Honorable the Vice-President in Council, sentiments of admiration and applause, for the heroism of the Officers and Troops engaged in this memorable action, not less unqualified and cordial than those which have been excited in his own.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor General.

CAMP OOCHAR,
21st *December*, 1817.

Extract from a Letter from His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, dated Camp on the Soopra. (opposite Mehudpoor) 23d December, 1817.

On the 20th instant, I moved to within seven miles of the Army of Mulhar Rao Holkar, in the hope that this advance might alarm the Counsellors of that Prince into more pacific measures; but in this expectation I was disappointed, as my Piquets were attacked, in the course of the day, by a considerable body of Horse; I moved in consequence on the following morning towards the Enemy, and had advanced but a short distance, when my line of march was attacked by their Horse.

On approaching the main body of their Army, I found it advantageously posted on the left bank of the Soopra, nearly opposite Mehudpore; their left flank protected by a bed of the River, and the right by a very difficult ravine, while their line which could be approached only by one ford, practicable for guns, was protected by several ruined villages.

After reconnoitering their position, & finding that to turn either flank would require a long detour, and perceiving, at the same time, that the bed of the river afforded considerable cover for the Troops during their formation, determined to attack them in front, and ordered the advance of the columns to the ford: some Light Troops immediately passed, and were followed by the Horse Artillery, which opened on their guns: Another Battery of the Foot Artillery played from the right bank of the River, in a situation which enfiladed some Cannon the Enemy had placed upon his left, and which had opened a heavy and well-directed fire upon the ford.

The Troops, as they crossed, were successively formed in the bed of the River, and took up the positions assigned to them: the Cavalry and Mysore Horse, on the left, where the Enemy's principal Body of Horse were stationed; and the second Brigade of Infantry and the Light Brigade in front of the ford: The first Brigade of Infantry, after being formed, ascended the bank, and in co-operation with the Light Troops, moved rapidly to the storm of the Enemy's Batteries, on the left of his position the advance of these Corps being the preconcerted signal for general attack of the whole line.

The operation was performed with an ardour of gallantry, that could not be surpassed; the fire of the Enemy was most destructive, but the Troops pressed forward in the most undaunted manner and although the Enemy served their guns, till they were bayoneted, their whole line was forced at every point, while a charge of the Cavalry, at the same moment completed the route.

My attention was, at this period, drawn to their Camp at some distance on our right, and the opening of some guns, near it, led me to suppose, that we had still a second position to attack; the Troops which had seperated in the several assaults upon the Enemy's line, were accordingly reformed.

The Camp however was found deserted, and the guns which appeared to have been posted to cover the retreat across the River, were soon taken. The field being now abandoned, the Cavalry supported by two Corps of Light Infantry were ordered in pursuit on the right bank of the River, and the Mysore Horse on the left.

The Baggage during the action, was once or twice attacked by the Enemy's Horse, but the steadiness of the rear Guard and activity of a party of the Mysoreans who covered it, completely succeeded in saving the whole.

The results of this action, which lasted from noon till about three o'clock P. M. have been the capture of the whole of the Enemy's Artillery amounting to seventy pieces of Ordnance; (besides those already reported having been thrown into the River,) and the complete defeat and dispersion of his Army, with a loss of not less than three thousand men. No distinct accounts have since been received of the fugitives, but the general direction of their flight was towards Rampoorah.

From the account I have now given your Lordship of the events of the day, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the conduct of the Troops; The European part of the force supported the reputation of British valour, and the Native Troops of every class vied in their efforts to maintain the superiority of the Indian Army. I cannot particularize Corps, nor make distinctions where merit and gallantry were so general. Every man did his duty, and the whole are entitled to my warmest thanks and highest applause. The conduct of the Mysore Horse, during the action and in the pursuit, also merited my thanks, and was in every way such as to raise the character of this useful body of auxiliaries

I have deeply to lament my inability to place your Lordship in possession of the above details, without having at the same time the painful task to perform, of reporting the heavy loss with which our success has been attended.

The Return of Killed and Wounded which accompanies this Dispatch, will prove to your Lordship a source of the sincerest regret, at the same time that the achievements of the brave men who have fallen, must ever furnish a theme of exultation to the grateful country and Government, in whose service their lives have been so gloriously terminated.

I trust in the course of tomorrow that the whole of our Wounded will be well accommodated in the Town of Mehudpore, where they will continue to receive all the attention which is to be expected from the professional abilities and indefatigable zeal of Mr. Superintending Surgeon Annesley and his assistants.

Although the conduct of every Officer of the Army merits the highest commendation, I gladly seize this opportunity of bringing to your Lordship's notice those who were prominent, from their rank and situations, and from the superior duties they had to perform,

Your Lordship is too well aware of the high professional character and abilities of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, to render it necessary for me to dwell upon them—I shall therefore merely express my admiration of the style of distinguished conduct and gallantry, with which the assault on the left of the enemy's position was headed by the Brigadier-General, and my warmest thanks for the great and essential aid I have derived from his counsels, as well previous to, as during the action of the 21st instant.

To Lieutenant Colonel Robert Scot, who commanded the first, and Lieutenant Colonel Andrew MacDowell, commanding the second Brigades of Infantry, to Major Bowen, Commanding the Light Brigade, as also to Major Knowles, who commanded it after the former Officer was wounded, I beg to express my sincerest thanks and acknowledgements, for the gallantry and conduct they severally displayed in leading their men to the assault, under the tremendous fire, to which they were exposed,—nor can I sufficiently mark the sense I entertain of the zeal and intrepidity of Lieutenant Colonel James Russell, and Major Lushington, in the brilliant charge, which was made by the two Brigades of Cavalry under their respective orders.

The dispositions and arrangements of the several Brigade, of Horse and Foot Artillery, and the destructive effect which was thereby produced on the Enemy's line afford sufficient proof that the command of that Corps could not have been placed in better hands than in those of Major Noble C. B.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel Conway, Adjutant General of the Army, throughout the day, were in the highest degree conspicuous, and amply fulfilled every expectation, which I had formed, of the great advantages I should derive from his professional knowledge, experience and exertions in the day of action.

To Lieutenant Colonel Blacker, Quarter Master General of the Army, I feel it also particularly incumbent upon me to express my best thanks, for the great aid I have received from him not only through his personal exertions on the field of battle, but for the Judicous reconnoissances made by him, during our march, and before we engaged, by which I obtained the clearest information, respecting the ford at which I subsequently crossed the Soopra, and the nature of the ground occupied by the Enemy, by which I was enabled to make my dispositions for attacking them.

To Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, Commissary General, I am also in a similar manner to acknowledge the high sense I entertain of his merits, in conducting the important department of which he is with so much advantage to the public Service, placed at the head, as also of his assistance to me during the action. I feel myself likewise called upon to offer my sincerest thanks to Major Vans Agnew, who by your Lordship's permission continues for the present under Sir John Malcolm, to act in the Political Department, and who remained with me throughout the day, rendering me the greatest assistance.

Lieutenant Colonel MacGregor Murray, and Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope, Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quarter Master General to His Majesty's Troops, I had previously requested to become attached to my person, in the event at any time of our coming to action, as the very limitted number of the King's Troops, immediately with me, required no performance on such an occasion of their official functions. I have therefore in a particular manner to thank them for their chearful acquiescence to my request, as well as for the services they rendered me in the course of the day. Lieutenant Colonel Murray accompanied, with my permission, the Flank Companies of His Majesty's Royal Scots when the guns of the Enemy were stormed.

I beg leave also to return my best thanks to Captain James Grant, who commanded the Mysore Horse, and to Captain Hare, commanding the regular Infantry of His Highness the Nizam, for their gallant exertions on this occasion. I desire also to offer my sincere acknowledgements to the whole of the Officers of the General and Divisional Staff, who were engaged on this day, for their meritoriuos conduct in their several situations.

Justice also calls upon me to express my highest approbation and acknowledgements for the energy and promptitude of every Officer, composing my personal Staff, in conveying my orders throughout the day; at the same time I beg to mention to your Lordship the sense I am impressed with, of the abilities and zeal of my Military Secretary, Captain Hugh Scott, the notification of whose appointment to the rank and situation of Major, and Deputy Adjutant General to the Madras Army, I have reason to believe, is now on its way to my Camp from Fort Saint George, and from whom ever since my arrival in India, I have continued invariably to experience the most essential services; I beg also to recommend to your Lorship's favourable notice, Captain Wood, of the Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, my first Aid-de-Camp and privite Secretary, as an Officer whose services on every occasion are entitled to my fullest acknowledgement.

The papers transmitted with this Dispatch are Returns of Killed and Wounded, and of captured Ordnance, a copy of the General Order which I yesterday published to the Army; a memorandum shewing the formation of the Army in Brigades during the action, and a Sketch of the field: But few prisoners were taken, and those badly wounded, but a great number of Standards, together with Holkar's State Palanqueen, eight Elepants, between two and three hundred Camels, &c. (the latter taken in the pursuit principally by the Irregular Horse) remain in our possession.

I beg leave to congratulate your Lordship on the important issue of the battle.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.

His Majesty's Royal Scots—Lieutenant Donald McLeod.

Madras European Regiment—Lieutenant Charles Colman.

1st Bat. 3d Regt. or P. L. I.—Lieutenant Glen.

WOUNDED.

Horse Artillery—Lieut. Gamage, slightly; Lieut. Fireworker Noble, ditto; Troop Quarter Master Griffin severely.

His Majesty's Royal Scots—Lieut. John McGregor, slightly; Lieutenant C. Campbell, severely.

Madras European Regt.—Lieut. and Act. Adj. Hancome, severely, (since dead).

Rifle Corps—Captain Norton, severely; Lieut. and Adj. Gwynne, dangerously; Lieut. Shanahan, ditto; Lieut. Drake, ditto; Lieut. Calder, severely; Lieut. Eastment, ditto; Ensign Gem, dangerously; Ensign Agnew, slightly.

1st Bat. 3d Regt. or P. L. I.—Lieut. Jones, dangerously; Captain Lieut. Agnew, slightly; Lieut. Clemons, ditto.

3d Bat. 6th Regt. N. I. Lieut. and Adjutant McMaister, slightly; Lieut. Mathias ditto.

1st Bat. 14th Regt. N. I. Capt. W. Brown, slightly.

2d Bat. 14th Regt. Lieut. Mackintosh, slightly.

1st Bat. 16th Regt. or T. L. I. Major Bowen, dangerously; Capt. Cuffley, slightly; Lieut. Adjutant Macglashan ditto; Lieut. McIntosh, ditto; Lieut. Palmer, severely; Surgeon Stephenson, slightly.

Attached to the Russell Brigade—Lieut. Kennedy, H. M. 86th Regt slightly.

Adjutant General's Department—Lieutenant O'Brien, slightly.

Quarter Master General's Ditto—Lieutenant Gibbings, severely.

Commander in Chief's personal Staff—Lieut. Elliot, Aid-de-Camp. slightly.

Brigade Majors—Capt. Evans, Act. Maj. of Brigade Light Brigade, slightly; Capt. Hunter, 2d I. Brigade, ditto; Lieut. Tocker, Act. Brigade Major Russell Brigade, ditto; Lieut. Lyon, 2d Cavalry Brigade, severely.

List of Standards and Colours taken from the Enemy.

4th and 8th Regts. Cavalry—Many Stands of Colours taken by these Corps, but destroyed, being deemed of no consequence.

1st Bat. Regt. or P. L. I.—3d Standards.

Russell Brigade.—2d ditto.

Mysore Sillidar Horse—20 ditto.

Captured by the Mysore Sillidar Horse,
7 Elephants,
218 Camels.

(*Signed*) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjt, Gen. of the Army.

(A TRUE COPY,)
(*Signed*) J. ADAM,
Sec, to the Gov. Genl.

The General Orders that follow will be found in our Gazette of the 21st of January.

Return of Ordnance captured by the 1st and 3d Divisions of the Army of the Deakan, un-

General Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the 1st and 3d Divisions of the Army of the Deckan under the Personal Command of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Deckan, &c. &c. &c. in the Action of the 21st Instant, with the Army of Mulhar Row Holkar, near the Village of Mehudpore, on the Soopra River.

Head Quarters of the Army of the Deckan, Camp at Mehudpore, 23d December, 1817.

| CORPS. | KILLED. | | |

2d Brigade of Infantry of the 1st Brigade of Infantry of the Line.

Flank Companies, His Majesty's Royal Scots, under Captain Hulme.		Lt. Col. R. Scot, Madras European Regiment.
Madras European Regiment, under Major Andrews.		
1st Battalion 14th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, under Major H. Smith.		Lt. Colonel A. McDowell, 6th Regt. Madras, N. I.
2d Battalion 14th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, under Major Ives.		Brigadier. Captain Napier 15th Regt. Captain Hunter, 3d Regt. of Palamcottah Lt. Inf.
2d Battalion 6th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under Major Moodie.		Major of Brigade.
Russell Brigade in the regular service of His Highness the Nizam.	1st B. unr. Cp. Laride, 2d B. unr. Lt. J. Currie.	Maj. of Brigade.
	Capt. Hare, Brigadier. Lt. Tocker, 20th Regt. Madras Nat. Inf. of Major of Brigade.	

Madras Pioneers. { 3 Companies under the Command of Captain McCraith

Mysore Silladur Horse. { Commanded by Capt. James Grant, 15th Regt. Madras Light Company. Lt. James, 7th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, Major of Brigade.

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Adjut. Genls. Office, Comp at Mehudpore, 2d December. 1817.

(A true Copy,)
(Signed) J. ADAM
Sec. to the Governor Gen.

A Royal Salute to be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, in honor of the Victory.

By Order of the Honorable the Vice-President in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON,
Actg. Sec. to the Govt.

(Continued from the last Page.)

that sheep, and lambs, are constantly falling over. The occurrence of such fatal accidents is a great reflection upon the policy and public spirit which have lately shone forth in this island, and which, we hope, will speedily be exerted to prevent a recurrence of such dreadful scenes. What renders these cliffs the more dangerous to a stranger, is, that they cannot be seen from the interior, until the victim arrives at the verge of his destruction; and that, from the frequent crumbling down, and giving way of the top part of the precipices, there is no certain guide, line, or mark, to warn the unwary visitor.

[*The Courier,—September* 4.

THURSDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 4.

Accounts of a very alarming riot at Breslaw, in consequence of the arrest of some of the citizens of that place (the cause of which is not stated) and an attempt having been made to set them at liberty, have been received this morning by the Hamburgh mail. The Government issued a Proclamation on the occasion, requiring the inhabitants to keep within doors as much as possible, ordering the public-houses to be shut up, prohibiting more than three persons from standing together in the streets, and declaring that any larger assembly would instantly be dispersed by artillery. The *Altona Mercury* says, that this last measure was actually resorted to.

Extract of a letter received this morning, dated Manchester, September 2:—

"We have again a very animated demand for every description of manufactured goods, particularly for calicoes, all of which are now taken out of the makers' hands at an advance of 6d. per piece on last week's prices. Yarns of all sorts also meet a brisk demand, at improving prices. The request for raw cotton has in consequence been very considerable."

A letter from New York, speaking of the arrival of an American vessel there, from England, states, "that there was nothing on board but British manufactures and other stuffs."

The *Times*, adverting to the exultation which we very naturally and honestly feel at the happy fulfilment of our expectations with respect to the state of the country, says that if, as we always maintained, the difficulties in which the country was some time ago involved were the consequence of a sudden transition from war to peace, the most prompt remedy for them would have been another transition as sudden from peace to war. This would have been "a remedy worse than the disease," with a vengeance. We suppose that if a patient, afflicted with one of those violent distempers which while they last, communicate a preternatural impulse to the animal functions, were suddenly to be freed from his complaint, and were to sink into that temporary state of weariness and debility which is the necessary result of over-excitement, the *Times* would sneer at the physician who, while he asserted that the immediate change was the cause of the existing weakness, should confidently predict the gradual improvement of health, which repose, and nourishment, and good treatment, would occasion. "Nonsense!" the *Times* would exclaim, "if you say the man's present condition is owing to the sudden absence of the disorder, why don't you at once throw him into the fever again? That will be the most prompt remedy."

We are also charged by the *Times* with bestowing "indiscriminate praise on Ministers." It is no indiscriminate praise of Ministers, it is the praise which is justly their due to say, that the legislative measures adopted on their recommendation in the last Session of Parliament, have mantained the public tranquillity, and upheld the public credit, against the machinations of those who would have disturbed the one, and destroyed the other. We are not so impious or mad as to ascribe to human superintendance that which flows from a much higher source; but we contend that, for the capacity of enjoying the blessings which are beginning to be showered upon us, we are principally indebted to the wisdom and firmness which were displayed in a most trying period, by the Government and the Legislature; and this is an opinion which we are confident we share with the great body of the British nation.

Up to the very hour of Sir J. DUCKWORTH's dissolution he persisted in transacting the affairs of his public duty in person—although his signature to his last dispatches was scarcely legible. His zeal was unabated, however, and the gallant veteran may very justly be said to have fallen at his post. He was in the 70th year of his age.

Wednesday the 20th ult. one of those *phenomena* called *waterspouts*, occurred, principally on the mountains Heckbarrow, or Heckbarley, and Blucklow, adjoining the vale of Ennerdale, in Cumberland. The atmosphere being unusually dark, the impending clouds burst, discharging the surrounding vapours, with incredible fury and noise upon their summits, whereby their whole surface was covered to a considerable depth in one vast sheet or expanse of water, forming a most singular and picturesque appearance, which was distinctly seen at above two miles distance, and its tremendous noise obstructed the hearing of people at above half that space. Filling the glens of the mountains, it descended with incredible velocity, till it came to the wall adjoining the inclosed grounds (which was supposed to be level with) and burst it in two places. It descended rapidly into the vale below it; inundated and filled with gravel a quantity of hay ground, and finally discharged itself into the river Enen, which it raised to an astonishing height. At Ennerdale Bridge, a man narrowly escaped being drowned whilst viewing it, and leaning against a wall, which it washed down.

Mr. JAMES AYRES, who died a few days ago at Frome, has left behind him property to the amount of 70,000*l.* which he acquired by extreme parsimony, and unceasing exertions to increase his wealth. He has left 20,000*l.* amongst his poor relations, and the remainder, of his fortune goes to four residuary legatees, one of whom is a journeyman carpenter, and another a journeyman tailor.

GAME.—From good authority we can say, that the following is a correct report of the Game, this season:—Pheasants, a moderate breed; Hares, numerous; Partridges, a fair season, yet deficient in some places, especially on cold lands. A letter from a friend in the New Forest says—"Leverets are abundant; Partridges are rather scarce, except in particular situations, owing to the wetness of the season."

FREE TRADERS.—The following is a list of ships to whom licences have been granted by the East India Company since our last publication, with the ports from whence fitted out, places of destination, &c.

LONDON.

Names.	*Tons.*	*Commanders.*	*Destinations.*
Tottenham.....	557	William B. Lamb.....	Ben, Mad. Bom Pin. & Sum.
Iris.....	360	George Herbert.....	Madras, Ben. Bombay, & Pin.
Albion	361	William Bryden	Ben. Mad. Bom. Pin &. Sum.
Daphne	553	Robert Appleby.....	Ben. Mad. Bom Pin. & Sum.
Hebe.....	416	James Porter.....	Bengal.
David Shaw ...	353	David Kerr.....	....Sumatra, Bengal. & Bomby,
Atlas.....	437	Joseph Short.....	....Madras, Bengal, & Bombay.
Nestor	386	Edward Theaker ...	..Bon, Mad. Pin. Ben. & Sum.

LIVERPOOL.

E, Buckingham-shire	599	Robert Christian	...Bombay.
Bengal ...	402	John Cuthbertson	...Bengal Madras, Bom, & Pin.
Eliza.....	075	C. Cornish	.....Madras and Bengal.

SOUTH SHIELDS.

Hero.....	366	Robert Pace	.....Ben. Mad. Bom. Pin. & Sum
Lord Cathcart.	401	James Talbert	Ben. Mad. Bom. Pin & Sum.

PORTSMOUTH.

Lucy and Maria.	750	Andrew Barclay...	Madras and Bengal.

NEWCASTLE,

John Inglis..	396	James Baillie	.....Ben. Mad. Bom. Pin. & Sum.

American Extracts.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

In this city, (says the Intelligencer,) there have been, during the present season, many new buildings erected, adding very substantially to its strength and appearance. Those who have watched the rise of Washington, from the building of the first hut to the re-building of the President's house, already see the features of a great city developing themselves, with all the rapidity consistent with certainty, on the beautiful plain which forms the area of the city. The completion of the Capitol will be the signal for our taking rank as the most thriving city in the Union; and that era is hastened, with all the celerity which the slow process of quarrying out and piling one block of marble upon another will permit. If Congress enter into the spirit of the Executive on the subject, and, at the ensuing session, authorize the erection of the Central Building, we have no doubt but three years will not have passed before we may boast of the noblest edifice in the world, appropriated to the use of a Legislative Body. We shall shew how the soil of freedom is adapted to the cultivation of the arts, of which this will be a splendid production; and that if they were transplanted from the old World, they, as well as the population who bore them, will ripen to perfection in the New.

EXTRACT.

From Gov. Wolcott's Speech to the Connecticut Legislature.

"The state of public opinion unequivocally proves that a momentous responsibility is devolving on the legislature. I hope that it will not be thought unsuitable if I invite you to cultivate a spirit of conciliation and good will towards each other, and among all the people of the state. Let it be remembered that the government of Connecticut, was formed on the principles of and according to a model devised by illustrious men, who were republicans in principle, and who attempted to establish a democratical Republic in England. Though their exertions were unsuccessful in that country, yet it is to the laws and regulations which they formed, that the British Nation has been principally indebted, for its power, wealth, and renown; and for what yet remains of civil liberty. In New England the systems established by our founders, have prevailed, with eminent advantage to the people; and in Connecticut, they have remained, without any essential change, till the present time, during a period, in which governments of a different structure have been subverted, and the civilized world convulsed to its foundation. Antecedent to and during the revolutionary war, and in all the consultations which ensued for the establishment of American Freedom, Connecticut performed no inglorious part, both in the council, and in the field, and has secured a title to the respect and gratitude of the Nation. It is natural and just that institutions which have produced so much honor and advantage, should be objects of veneration and attachment; and if, as may be admitted, some changes are expedient to adapt our government to the principles of a more enlightened age than that in which it was formed, and to reconcile it with the institutions which surround us, and by which our interests are necessarily affected, still we are bound to recollect, and whatever is of common concern, ought to be adjusted by mutual consultations, and friendly advice; that party spirit and sinister interests ought to be wholly excluded from influence: that it is the duty of reformers to repair and improve, not to subvert and destroy; that passion is a dangerous Counsellor; and that by the wise constitution of our nature, nothing which is violent or unjust, can be permanent".

[*Boston Commercial Gazette.—October* 16.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

On the 8th inst. the President of the United States, accompanied by major Gen. Brown, arrived at Fort Niagara, in the U. S. Sloop Jones, from Sackett's Harbour. After inspecting the works at the Fort, the President passed up the Niagara, and slept at Judge Porter's, at the Falls. On Saturday, about noon, the President was met below Black Rock, by a committee from Buffalo, accompanied by a number of the citizens, who escorted the President through Main street to Landon's tavern, when an appropriate address was delivered him by the committee, to which the President made a short extemporaneous reply. A number of citizens were introduced to the President, who, after dining at Mr. Landon's, embarked in the U. S. Schooner Porcupine, Capt. Packet (accompanied by Com. Dexter) for Detroit.

A paragraph in the Baltimore Patriot attaches blame somewhere for delay in issuing Patents for Military Bounty Lands. We have learnt that orders were given, very soon after the close of the war, for the survey of those Lands; but the hostile disposition of the Indians, for a long time, rendered the execution of those orders impracticable. When it is recollected that not only Lands were to be surveyed sufficient to satisfy all the claims for bounties, but *Lands fit for cultivation*, sufficient for that purpose, it will appear evident that much time was necessary for the execution of surveys, and we do believe that no blame attaches to the Surveyor General.

In the General Land Office, Lottery Tickets are already prepared from all the surveys which have arrived, and we understand that the Lottery for Lands in *Tilinois* territory, will be ready for drawing in two weeks, and will commence as soon as the President returns to the city.

[*National Intelligence,—August* 23.

MISSION TO HAYTI.

The *Congress* frigate Capt. MORRIS arrived at *Port au Prince* the 22d July, and landed Mr. TYLER, an Agent of the United States, to make inquiries respecting the execution of an American Seaman there, charged with murder. The facts respecting this unhappy affair, we learn are these:—Two of Petion's black soldiers being on board an American vessel, and being suspected of purloining, the sailor was ordered to turn them out of the vessel. In doing this, he struck one of them on the head with a stave, as he was passing over the side of the vessel, which occasioned his fall into a boat along side, and his immediate death. The transaction created a great fermentation among the soldiers at Port au Prince? and the sailor was apprehended, tried by a Court-Martial, convicted, and shot the same day. Several Masters of American vessels waited on PETION, to expostulate with him on these summary measures, and to request that the sailor, as a citizen of the United States, might be tried before a Civil Court. President PETION, it has been stated to us, lamented the occurrence, but refused to comply with the request; as the laws of the Republic, he alleged, authorised the resort to Court-Martials in all cases when the public tranquility would be hazarded by the delays of a civil process. If these have been found to be the facts, Mr. TYLER probably has acquiesced in this administration of the laws of an independent State.

The *Congress* left *Port-au-Prince* the 27th July for *Cape Henry*, to make certain demands of King CHRISTOPHE. If we recollect right, the subject in controversy between us and this black Prince, relates to events of long standing. We have been told, that some American merchants, in a speculation of gunpowder, deposited a large quantity of it in *Cape Francois*; which was seized, used or confiscated, by DESSALINES, the predecessor of CHRISTOPHE:—That in consequence of this seizure when CHRISTOPHE transmitted coffee, &c. to Baltimore to raise a fund of 140,000 dollars, to build a frigate for his service, it was there seized, as an effect for the sequestrated gunpowder:—and that, when the black King was made acquainted with this last transaction, he contended, that he was not answerable for the conduct of Dessalines,, and ordered the confiscation of American property to the *exact amount* of the seizure in Baltimore, (140,000 dollars) and then directed, that that intercourse between the two nations should continue as heretofore. This, as far as our recollection serves, is the subject in controversy. The owners of the American property have made frequent representations to government on the subject; and it is probably Mr. TYLER is authorised to bring the controversy to a close.

The *Congress* reciprocated salutes with the forts; and President Petion expressed to Capt. Morris his pleasure in seeing for the first time, an American frigate in his ports.

[*National Intelligence,—August* 19

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Salem, North Carolina, to his friend in this State,

SALEM, SEPT. 10th, 1817.

"FROM Lexington, we travelled through an interesting country, but thinly settled, to the Moravian Town of Salem. We were agreeably surprised at finding, in the midst of this region of forests, a place combining all the comforts and conveniences of rural life, with the air and embellishments of a seaport. The town is built of brick, principally, on one street of half a mile in length, paved and planted with trees on either side.

Here is a large Academy for the education of females under the direction of the Pastor and twelve matrons, where they are taught reading, writing, mathematics, the use of the globes, needle work of all descriptions, music and drawing.—They attend prayers in the church at stated hours in the day, where they walk in procession with their Pastor and matrons at their head, and are all dressed in the style peculier to the Moravians of plain robes and quaker caps, and have quite a novel and pleasing appearance. People send their daughters here from all parts of the Southern States. The price of board and tuition is very moderate, and great attention is paid to the morals of the pupils. We had an introduction to the Pastor, who is a reverend old gentleman, affable and pleasing in his manners who very politely shewed us through all the rooms of the Academy, which are very extensive, and likewise the Church, which is a spacious and elegant edifice, ornamented with a clock and a large organ, said to be one of the best in the United States. The Church, and the Academy, which consists of four large brick buildings four stories in height are situated on a square in the centre of the town. Planted with trees and intersected by fine gravel walks.—Here is a brother and sister house, where all the single of both sexes eat and sleep; these are extensive buildings, and four stories in height.

This town is under the government of a Board of Directors, of which their Pastor is President. Secretary and Treasurer, and a common father to the whole. The gains of each individual are thrown into the general treasury, without its being known who is the most liberal contributor.

Here is one inn, one shop of goods, and one mechanical establishment of each kind—and none others allowed.—They are curious in the manufacture of a fine description of potter's ware, saddlery, gloves hosiery, &c. Mrs. P. bespoke a pair of gloves during our tarry here, which were executed in a style of workmanship which is rarely equalled in Europe. It was with reluctance we left this happy village, where the thoughts and affections of its inhabitants seem to be fixed upon another and a better world.

In the bosom, of retirement, secure from the tempests which agitate the world, enjoying a competency, which their patient industry provides, and economy secures, they float serenely along the troubled stream of life to the haven of eternal rest."

[*New Eng. Palladium &. Commercial Advertiser Oct.* 14]

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Evening Post, in ten days from Port-au-Prince, and only five from land to land, we learn, that on the 23 July, the U. S. frigate Congress, Capt. Morris arrived there with an agent on board to demand satisfaction for injuries received from the two sable Chiefs, Petion and Christophe. The following account of her voyage is furnished by an officer on board.

"The frigate Congress, commanded by Capt. Morris, arrived at Port-au-Prince, the 22d of July; she came into port in handsome style without a pilot. The next morning, a salute was fired by the Congress, and returned from the arsenal. Captain Morris and his officers waited on President Petion the next day, and were much pleased with the natural dignity of his deportment. The President expressed the great pleasure he felt, in beholding for the first time an American frigate in this port. Unfortunately the absence of Mr. Taylor, our late Consul, prevented any definitive negociation on the object of the frigate's visit; but the marked attention of the President in small matters, sufficiently showed the value he placed on the frindship of the United States. The officers of government that visited the frigate were greatly pleased with her appearance. In short, the government, in selecting Captain Morris, could not have made a happier choice—his polite deportment to all, and his great science in his profession, will produce that respect to the government of the U. States, which she is so justly entitled to.

The frigate left there on the 27th July for the Cape, with Mr. Tyler, minister, on board, to make the necessary demands his government may have thought were just from Christophe." *Ib.*

Another ship of the Line.—Coms. Rodgers, and Decatur, two of the Navy Board of Commissioners,

(says the New-York Mer. Adv.) arrived in this city on Monday evening, and visited the Navy Yard on Tuesday. We understand a contract has been made with Mr. Henry Eckford, for building a Seventy-four gun ship at our Navy Yard, and that preparations are now making to lay the keel.

[*City Gazette,—August 24.*

RHODE-ISLAND.

On Tuesday last the semi-annual election of Representatives, was held in Rhode Island. The result is—a Republican net gain of 8 members in the House, leaving a federal majority of six only, and giving the Republicans a majority of six in Convention, the Senate, being unanimously Republican.

No choice of Representatives to Congress has been effected at the late election in the 5th and 6th eastern Districts?—rendering a *fifth* trial necessary.

NEW-YORK sept. 2.

We learn with surprize and indignation, (says the Columbian of last evening,) that a mutiny has broken out among the Cadets at West point, & Major Thayer, superintendant of the Academy, has been deprived of his command by force.

[*Essex Register,—September 6.*

SELECTION'S.

THE CHINESE LOBBY.

Some days ago we noticed an account in the Papers, of a conversation reported to have arisen between the Stage Manager of Drury-lane Theatre and some of the Proprietors, at their late public meeting, in which the Proprietors are represented to have complained of the expence of the new Chinese Lobby—the Manager to have replied that it was a most profitable establishment. Before the half-price visitors are admitted to see the play, but after they have paid their money, they are, it seems, received into this intermediate place, the Chinese Lobby, there to wait till the third act is over, the time when the half-price can enjoy the performance. The Lobby cannot be entered but by those who have paid half-price, and here they stay in a splendid saloon, with fires and seats, and chandeliers, forming a gay promenade, the company regaling, if they please, at the fruit shops, instead of remaining outside, squeezed together on the cold stairs. This new Ranelagh or Vauxhall, the Stage Manager, is said to have represented as extremely profitable, the pretty girls and young men flocking to it, as probably they do, with very little anxiety about the play. In fact, it is a receptacle for loose women to display their charms in, and to seduce young men who come for an innocent purpose, that of enjoying the English Drama.

The Stage Manager is reported to have stated, as a justification of this impure convenience, but public nuisance, that Covent-Garden had set the example. If the two Chief Theatres have made splendid lobbies for the accommodation of "pretty girls," resorting thither to meet rich admirers, very serious considerations must arise. Young men of good morals may innocently go to the play at half-price. What happens? Eager for a good place they go early, are not admitted to the play, but are ushered into the Chinese Lobby. Here they have nothing else but the "pretty girls" to engage their attention during the time they are forced to remain. The girls do engage their attention, the young men like the lounge, return next night, make bad acquaintances, and while *George Barnwell* is ending his days on the stage, many a *Millwood* in the Chinese Lobby may be laying the foundations of similar tragedies. If the juvenile delinquents, (according to the novel phrase) are so viciously initiated by being shut up with old offenders in prison, what may we not expect of our merchants' and bankers' clerks, shut up an hour or two with the "pretty girls" in the Chinese Lobby; where, if seen, they have the excuse of saying they were going merely to see the play, an excuse they could not set up, were they discovered in an unequivocal place.

This Chinese Lobby may indeed become very profitable. No wonder the Lyceum Theatre complains of want of encouragement. The Chinese Lobby will abstract an audience from the theatrical stock of customers every night. If at Drury-lane, the teller finds but a poor account of those in view of the curtain, the crowds in the Chinese Lobby may afford a rich compensation; and what is the difference, whether the coffers are filled by those who do go to see, or those who pretend to go to see the play?

The Committee of Management will feel all the disgrace of their situation, if the Stage Manager said what was reported, with the meaning obviously conveyed. We would not insert that report, from respect for the Theatres, and we called for its contradiction; but having called in vain, we are left to conclude it was a faithful representation! If that be the fact, in what situation do the Committee of Management stand? Their agent avows they have erected a place for "pretty girls" to meet rich sparks, because it is a very profitable thing!—Why not open a gaming-house under the roof of the theatre? It would be very profitable also. The licensing in Paris of such places for women, has often been blamed in this country, though a measure of State police; but this is a measure of private profit. Surely the Members of the Committee could know nothing of the purpose to which the Chinese Lobby was to be applied; nay, they could not even have connived at it. They are all men of honour, and could not palter with their conscience in a double sense, for the sake of gain.

ENGLISH OPERA.

The experiment of entertaining two audiences on the same evening, which was announced to the public for the first time on Saturdy, was put into execution last night at this Theatre. The result was not of the most favourable kind, for both performances were very thinly attended, and some dissatisfaction was manifested. A few persons who remained in the Pit and other parts of the house after the first division of the performances was concluded, expressed their disapprobation by hisses, and called for the Manager. Mr. BARTLEY soon came forward, and stated, that as the plan on its first proposal had received the sanction of the audience, it was hoped the gentlemen now present would conform to it by withdrawing. A spokesman from the Pit observed, that he wished to see the whole of the entertainments: he had already paid two shillings for admittance, and was willing to pay one more, according to the old price, or two more, if demanded; but he could not submit to be turned into the streets during the interval.

Mr. BARTLEY said, that the Managers had every wish to accommodate the public, but there was no other way of carrying the new arrangement into effect, except by the retiring of the first audience.

When Mr. BARTLEY left the stage, the greater part of those who had witnessed the conversation retired; but we understand that a few remained. The second performance commenced shortly after, and proceeded without any interruption.

PARISIANA.

[From the *Quotidienne.*]

MOVING PICTURES—BY MADAME HENDEL SCHUTZ.

The public observed at this exhibition three individuals who, willing no doubt to animate a little the mute scenes before them, never ceased during the whole performance to converse and dispute in a high tone of voice. Every body in the first gallery was scandalized at this proceeding. As for me, happening to be in a box immediately behind these gentlemen, I listened attentively to their conversation, of which I will attempt to give a report.

MILORD ANTIFRENCH.—I am astonished at the boldness of your countrywoman, and I heartily lament it. What! to come and expose herself to the criticism of that nation which is the most unjust towards all foreign merit;—of that nation which sees nothing in the universe but itself;—of that nation, in short, which, persisting in admiring the elegant mediocrity of its own writers and actors, hoots at divine Shakspeare, represented by divine Kemble!

M. RHINFRANC.—Milord, you are in complete error. The French, and, above all, the Parisians, are the most indulgent judges of foreign merit; they receive it with the sincerest kindness, and the most engaging politeness; they bestow it, even at the expense of their own countrymen, the most generous encouragement, and the most unqualified applause. The French are infatuated with every thing that is foreign. This you might have already observed, Milord, in reading the *Journal de Paris*, or the *Gazette de France*, if you had taken in those two papers, as witty as they are full of truth.

M. CAPISCO.—Both of you deceive yourselves. The French are neither so unjust nor so complaisant to strangers as you think they are.

MILORD ANTIFRENCH.—If you can prove this assertion, my dear Signor, you will be, in my eyes, a greater conjurer than Cagliostro.

M. CAPISCO.—(Elevating his voice, and assuming a theatrical attitude). Thus I explain my meaning. The French have three kinds of coin in which they pay the foreigners who come to submit themselves to their judgment. These three kinds of coin accord with the three classes of foreigners for which they have been struck.

THE PIT.—Silence! silence! silence!

MILORD ANTIFRENCH.—The Pit is very polite, Signor. It is desirous of keeping silence, in order that it may hear you the better.

M. CAPISCO.—I was talking of my three kinds of coin. We will begin with the best. Esteem—a little cold but founded on reason, sincere, and durable, with this we reward great and solid merit Be incontestably superior in any branch of the arts, of literature, or the sciences; perform new, great and fine things; and you will see that the French are too knowing not to accord to you that which they could not withhold without compromising the character of their judgment.

THE PIT.—Down! Silence! silence! Out!

M. CAPISCO.—Do you wish to excite infatuation? Be a quack Hawk about your merit in the Academies and the Clubs. Prostrate yourself before the Committee of the Institute. Flatter the nation. Tell them that they alone have wit and taste enough to appreciate the surprising wonders which you exhibit to them. You will be furiously applauded for a fortnight.

THE PIT hisses, and is agitated.

M. CAPISCO.—Lastly, the third kind of coin is for that mediocrity of talent which offers neither the real splendour of transcendent merit, nor the dazzling glitter of quackery; for, as France already abounds with this description of intellectual wares, to import, more is a very bad speculation. A quiet, and even a benevolent indifference will be your recompense. You will be neither insulted in a newspaper critique, nor proscribed by the Institute; but no one will talk of you. You will be left to live and die as unknown as M.——of the Academy of Inscriptions, as obscure as M.—— of the French Academy.

THE PIT.—Silence! Bravo! Silence! Out! Applauses.

MILORD ANTIFRENCH.—Goddam! Your speech has produced an astonishing effect on the pit, and on myself. Let us see in what kind of coin Madame Hendel-Schutz will be paid. Apropos, my dear Rhinfranc, has she been successful in Germany?

M. RHINFRANC.—She enjoyed a brilliant *debut* as an actress; but several untoward circumstances having induced her to quit the theatre of Berlin, she has been travelling through all the capitals of the North, and her *Living pictures* have been admired by artists and amateurs, without having any where hit the taste of the majority of the public.

M. CAPISCO.—See! they are drawing up the chandelier. What a mysterious obscurity! We are in a forest of Wodan.

M. RHINFRANC.—Say rather in the bowers of Cytherea. Do you not hear Modemoiselle F.——laughing with a group of young officers?

THE PIT.—Silence! silence!

MILORD ANTIFRENCH.—That then is the celebrated Madame Hendel-Schutz! She has been a very handsome woman. She has the well defined form of Mrs. Siddons and Mademoiselle Georges.

THE PIT.—Down! Silence! We can't hear Madame Hendel-Schutz.

SEVERAL LADIES.—Oh! what beautiful shawls! She dresses herself very slowly. Bless me it is necessary to have great patience. Ah! I well recognize the subject. It is Sabina. It is the Roman coquette at her toilet. I recollect the passage in a very pretty book, with which M. Millin formerly presented me. But that which interests one in reading may appear cold and tedious on the stage. Mademoiselle Clotilde at the opera throws herself into much finer attitudes.

THE PIT begins to laugh.

M. RHINFRANC.—These folks of the Odeon are very impatient to-night. The pictures of Madame Schutz are, however, at least as interesting as the scenes of a drama, and one escapes the words.

M. CAPISCO.—Ah! there are the works of the Bolognese and Roman school. How well she expresses the emotions of Sabina, touched by divine grace, and ready to abjure the vain pomp of this world! What humility, and what religious elevation! What elegance and sentiment: it is the Magdalen of Guido and not that of your Le Brun.

THE PIT.—Silence! Out! Apolauses.

MILORD ANTIFRENCH.—Really this picture of the Christian death of Sabina is finely conceived; but the astonishing muscular power with which Madame Schutz is gifted, betrays her into motions too vigorous for her situation. Mademoiselle Georges, in Semiramis, knows how to die in a way as picturesque, and much more natural.

M. RHINFRANC.—Madame Hendel-Schutz wished to represent the convulsive and yet graceful movements of a death alleviated by the presence of an angel of light.

M. CAPISCO.—Oh! I comprehend you. It is that which you call mystic, romantic,—but let us see Agar and Ismael in the desert. This is almost a pantomimic piece. The expression of maternal despair, the langour of the child, the expostulations to Heaven, all are admirably indicated: but it is perhaps a little too long, a little monotonous. It seems to me that we become weary of it, while we praise it.

M. RHINFRANC.—Ah! there is the group of the consoled mother, and the saved child. It is one of the finest that Madame Hendel-Schutz has represented.

MILORD ANTIFRENCH.—It is so fine, so affecting, that I regret I do not see any English woman here to feel and appreciate it.

M. RHINFRANC.—Fie! Milord; you are very unjust in your turn. Do you not observe those ladies in the boxes, weeping and applauding at the same time?

M. CAPISCO.—After all, these pictures are a little too limited in their nature. They do not attain to the vivacity of a ballet-pantomime; they do not posses the repose of a fine painting. Madame Hendel must either still farther animate her dumb show to derive all the advantage from her great mechanical talent of which it is capable, or else confine herself to the representation of immoveable pictures, in the manner of those which the Empress Catharine the Second caused to be exhibited at the Hermitage, by the handsomest individuals of both sexes at her Court.

M. RHINFRANC.—You are about to be satisfied. There is Genevieve of Brabant, a picture in the style of Albert Durer. It is his symmetrical composition, it is his firm design, but it is superior to his colouring.

MILORD ANTIFRENCH.—These are certainly better pictures than those which terminate the pieces at the Boulevards; nevertheless, devoid of dramatic interest, they will please only young painters. Well Signor Capisco, in what coin have your candid and equitable Parisians paid their tribute to Madame Hendel-Schutz?

"In six-franc pieces!" briskly replied M. CALICOT, of la rue Vivienne; "and as for me, I have been entrapped. I will return hither no more. I expected to be present at a melo-drama, and I find myself in a saloon." In addressing these words to the astonished Milord and Signor, M. Calicot ran down stairs, clattering his formidable spurs, the terror of all our pretty lemonade makers in their thin muslin gowns.

Madame Hendel-Schutz will, in our opinion, act judiciously by exhibiting her talents only in a saloon, and before a select company.

MALTE BRUN.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. D. CRUZ, 18 APOLLO STREET.

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32	2	Capt. Falconer in the Zebra, and Admiral De Winter surrendering his Sword.
33	2	Prints Vulture & Snake,
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Bombay, 12th February 1818.

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Ships Names.	*Commanders.*	*To be afloat.*	*To be at Gravesend.*	*To be in the Downs,*	*Destination.*
ORGE CANNING,					
NEW SHIP.	W. CAMPBELL,				
BALCARAS,	J. JAMESON,				
NEW SHIP,	W. MAJORIBANKS,	26th October,	10th November,	27th December,	Bombay and China,
MARQUIS of HUNTLY	D. MACLEOD,				
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,	F. ADAMS,				
NEW SHIP,	M. HAMILTON,	8th December,	24th December,	8th February, 1818.	Bengal and China,
CASTLE HUNTLY,	J. PATTERSON,				
LONDON.		8th December,	24th December,	8th February,	Madras and China,
PRINCESS AMELIA,					
NEW SHIP.	M. ISACKE,	20th February,	6th March,	11th April,	China direct,
LADY MELVILLE,					
CABALVA;					

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